

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 50TH SECTION

OF THE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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1897.

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RETURN.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The Record for the year 1896 is satisfactory as regards the health of the herds in Ireland, no outbreak of any Contagious Cattle Disease that comes under the operation of the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders in Council having occurred during the year. It is estimated that there are over 4,400,000 Cattle in Ireland.

SWINE FEVER.

Since the 1st November, 1893, the Veterinary Department has been engaged in dealing with this disease. It is gratifying to be able to state that although Swine Fever still exists in many districts in the country, there has been a substantial decrease in the number of confirmed outbreaks in the year 1896 as compared with the numbers in the two preceding years.

The following are the figures:—

Year.	Outbreaks.
1894, . . .	7,619
1895, . . .	3,045
1896, . . .	723

RABIES.

The returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities show that 687 animals, of which 491 were dogs, were reported as affected with Rabies during the year 1896, as against 771 animals in the year 1895, and 779 in the year 1894. In a considerable number of cases of suspected Rabies the existence of the disease was verified by special experimental investigation under arrangements made by the Veterinary Department for the purpose.

A Committee, on which the Irish Veterinary Department was represented, was appointed during the year by the Board of Agriculture to enquire into and report upon the working of the laws relating to Dogs. The Report of the Committee has now been submitted, and steps will no doubt be taken to give effect to their recommendations.

SHEEP SCAB.

4,889 cases of this disease were reported during the year, as against 4,899 in 1895, 6,597 in 1894, and 10,358 in 1893. There is, however, reason to believe that many outbreaks of this disease are not reported to the Authorities. In a considerable number of the cases that were brought under notice during the year, the discovery of the disease was due to the activity of the Police; and the owners who wilfully neglected to discharge the statutory obligation imposed upon them of promptly reporting to the Police the existence of the disease among their Sheep were prosecuted and fined. It is to be regretted that many Sheep owners regard this disease with comparative indifference, and fail to adopt those measures of isolation, remedial treatment, and disinfection, which if effectually applied, are sufficient to eradicate the disease.

ANIMAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Returns showing the number of animals exported from and imported into Ireland are given at pages 97-111.

No foreign animals are at present allowed to be imported into this country.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE.

January, 1897.

(I)—ORDERS in force on the 31st December, 1896.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.	Page
1878.		
12th November,	Forming the Four Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of inspection.	4
4th December,	Do, do, do, Sligo, Drogheda West, and Tonercurry Poor Law Unions.	5
4th	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspectors for United Districts of Sligo, Drogheda West, and Tonercurry Poor Law Unions.	5
1880.		
21st April,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Ballina, Belmullet, Killybeg, and Swinford into an United District for purposes of inspection.	6
1881.		
25th July,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungarven and Kilmacathomas into an United District for purposes of inspection.	6
7th August,	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarven and Kilmacathomas.	6
1882.		
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1884.		
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1885.		
17th January,	The Markets and Fairs (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1885.	14
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1885	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1885.	16
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22nd September	Boundary Port, Inspection Order.	24

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.
JAMES LOWTHER.
J. D. FITZGERALD.
J. A. LAYSON.

M. MORRIS.
HENRY GANNETT.
EDWARD GIBSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Drumore West Poor Law Union,
Tobacerry Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878,

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HUGHES EYRE CHATTERTON.	R. DEANT.
J. MICHEL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Tobacerry Poor Law Union,
Drumore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us therein, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united district shall contribute

towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 32nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,
The Poor Law Union of Killa, and
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C.	J. D. FITZGERALD.
HEMPHILL.	HENRY ORMEY.
GERALD FITZGERALD, JR.	EDWARD GIBSON.
C. R. BARRY.	M. MORRIS.
	LEISTNER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

CARNARON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
KilmacThomas Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C.	W. H. F. Ogan.
M. Morris.	Hughes Eyre Chatterton.
	Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmaethomas Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £60 per annum; and the Kilmaethomas Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Gladders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Gladders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order disease means gladders, and includes that form of gladders which is commonly known as farcy, and diseased or suspected means affected with or suspected of being affected with gladders (including farcy).

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Carcase means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules:

Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and gladders, including farcy, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspector);

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcases washed ashore);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provided for offences and procedure.

Notice of Gladders or Farcy.

8. (1.)—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(5.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1893, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule ;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy ; and
- (c.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule ;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfecting in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule ;
 - (b.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway ;
 - (c.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected ; and
 - (d.) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.
- (3.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale ;
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel ;
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the cases provided for by Regulation A. of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare ;
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

15. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or.

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or possessor of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Glanders or Farcy.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit, and when required by the Lord Lieutenant with cause to be slaughtered—

- (a.) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule and
- (b.) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

- (a.) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and
- (b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(1) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 143 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcasses.

22.—(1) The carcass of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth:

(ii) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a licensed slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(4) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glanders or Farcy.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glanders or Farcy.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

26.—(1) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Offences.

28.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by dipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterated, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark dipped, painted, or stamped on any horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and

the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

PARTS OF ORDER REVOKED.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880. 31st May, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Order, . . .	The whole of Chapter 6 (Glanders and Farcy), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things), Chapter 11 (Carcases), and Chapter 36 (Miscellaneous), so far as those Chapters relate to Glanders and Farcy. Article 136 (Weekly Returns), so far as that Article relates to Glanders and Farcy.

THE DUBLIN MARKET AND LAIRS

ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dublin Market and Lairs Order of 1893."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—
The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market at Frons-street, in the city of Dublin:

Lair means any place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market:
Animals means Cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep and swine:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Public Sales.

4. No Public Sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

5. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used:—

(2.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the Market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of the Market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the Market shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department;

(5.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

REGULATIONS AS TO LAIRS.

Licences.

6. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.

7. (1.) Every lair shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of linewash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of linewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

OFFENCES.

8.—(1.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of September, 1893.

JOHN MONLEY. THOMAS A. DICKSON.
C. T. REDINGTON.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ROUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the First day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Acts of 1878 to 1893 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893:

Swine Fever means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purples, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

Infected place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order:

Carcass means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Inspector or other Officer described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in the said Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig so affected is.

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1893 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4.) Where an Inspector has made and signed a Declaration under this Article, he may sign and serve or cause to be served a Notice in Writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any land or building which in the judgment of the Inspector is situate within half a mile of the infected place, requiring such occupier to cause all swine on or in such land or building to be detained, and thereupon it shall not be lawful, until such Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector or until the infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease, for any person to move any swine from or out of such land or building except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

(5.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration or Notice made or given by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration and a copy of the Notice to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(6.) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(7.) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice.

(8.) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter-house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcase of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig

affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleaned and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleaned and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Carcases.

13. The carcase of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs and larynx, the heart, and the whole of the intestines of each such pig to be carefully removed from the carcase and enclosed, in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department, in a properly constructed box, with a label attached, containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of pig;
- (b.) Name of poor law union;
- (c.) Description of pig;
- (d.) Date of death;
- (e.) Place on which the pig was at time of death;

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed:—

For Veterinary Department,
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keefe,
Mill-street,
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of each pig to be so skinned as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcase may be destroyed in the

mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a house-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

(2.) A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Article to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of the district to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Eildon-street, Dublin.

(3.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Article shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine—

- (a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or
- (b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Place; or
- (c.) in or into or out of a Swine Fever Infected Place.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved within the district of a Local Authority where they are moved through the district by railway from a place outside the district to another place outside the district without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or re-loaded within the district.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

16.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by

him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

18. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine.)

(1.) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3.) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(7.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8.) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(9.) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article

providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

26. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

27.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

28. (1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

30. (1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

31. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

32. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1893, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

33. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or buried or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

34. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

35. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purpose of this Order.

Offences.

36. (1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each unmentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each accord-

providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the consignee or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

22. (1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

24. (1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

26. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1893, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized, and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

27. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or halted or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

28. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

29. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Offences.

30. (1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereat, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, such last-mentioned person or each purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each accord-

ing to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of swine being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, a carcase of a pig is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it

is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any swine marked in pursuance of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, or counterfeits any such mark, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the swine, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of October, 1881.

S. WALKER, C.

MACDERMOT, A.G.

G. T. REDINGTON.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and Parts of Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1880	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 7 (Swine Fever); Chapter 8 (Pneumo-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine Pest found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit); Chapter 9 (Movement or Exposure of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules); Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things); Chapter 11 (Carcases); Chapter 12 (Slaughter Houses); Chapter 13 (Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places), and Articles 135 and 136, so far as they relate to Swine Fever.
29th July, 1885	The Swine Fever Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1885.	The whole Order.
15th Sept., 1891	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1891.	The whole Order, so far as it relates to Swine Fever.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form.

FORM A.

(Art. 9 (1).)

Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To G.D. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist [or within twenty-eight days to have existed] in the following place (that is to say) [here insert the limits of the infected place].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

Form B.

(Art. 9 (4).)

Notice of Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place to Occupiers of Lands and Buildings within half-a-mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this Notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and I hereby require you as the occupier of the following lands or buildings (that is to say) [here describe the lands or buildings to which this Notice refers] being in my judgment within half a mile of the infected place referred to in the Declaration, to cause all swine on or in the aforesaid lands and buildings to be detained, and I hereby give you notice that it is not lawful (until this Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or until the aforesaid infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease) for any person to move any swine from or out of the said lands or buildings except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Notice, and is to send copies thereof to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2) to the Local Authority, and (3) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

Declaration in Form A: and the following paragraph to be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

Form C.

(Art. 9. (4).)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Occupiers within half-a-mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby withdraw, as from this day of 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 18 , requiring the swine referred to in that Notice to be detained as therein set forth.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice of Withdrawal, to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2) to the Local Authority; and (3) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

Form D.

(Art. 16.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. of , being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say) :—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

8.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

9. (1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer, or Constable.

Offences.

10. (1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
this 6th day of September, 1894.

GERALD FIFE-GIBSON. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

THE OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1894.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

BOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do Order, and it is hereby Ordered as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1894."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894: Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Revocation.

4. The Order described in the First Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any right, title, obligation or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

5. Every Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section sixty-nine of the Act, one Inspector for the purposes of the Act.

6. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union for the purposes of the Act, in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Clerk of the Council to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

7. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer, for the purposes of the Act, made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

8. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 5 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualification as aforesaid.

9. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 8 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the Certificate given under the hand of the Clerk of the Council, as provided in the said Article.

10. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

11. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of this Order shall be removable from office, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval

(Swine Fever No. 3.)

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER)
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 11th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Swine Fever means the disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purples, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

Swine Fever Infected Place means a Place for the time being declared to be infected with swine fever under any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant:

Fat swine means swine intended for slaughter:

Store swine means swine other than fat swine:

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether swine of different owners are exposed thereat or not; but does not include an exhibition:

Exhibition includes an agricultural show or any exhibition at which swine are exhibited for competition:

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale:

Exhibit means exhibit at an exhibition:

Farm or premises includes two or more adjoining farms or premises in the same occupation:

Article means Article of this Order:

Local Authority means the Board of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, and District of Local Authority means the Poor Law Union:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

4. This Order shall (except as otherwise expressed) extend and apply to the Districts and parts of Districts of Local Authorities defined for that purpose by any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Sales and Exhibitions of Swine.

5. Notwithstanding any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council, no public sale or exhibition of swine, fat or store, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Public Sale of Swine By Licence of Local Authority.

6.—(1.) A public sale of swine may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority on the following conditions (namely):

(i.) All swine exposed at the public sale so licensed shall forthwith after their arrival thereat be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(ii.) The swine moved under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence or Licences required by this Article; and the necessary Forms of Licence shall be provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority.

(iii.) All swine exposed at the public sale, if—

A.—Sold for Exportation:—

Shall be moved direct to the Port of Embarkation with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, and shall be exported within two days after and exclusive of the day on which they were exposed at such public sale:

And if—

B.—Sold for Slaughter:—

(a.) Shall be moved direct to the place of slaughter with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, which Licence shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted and the name or description of the slaughter-house, pigsty, or other place of destination to which the swine are to be moved;

(b.) Shall while being removed and until slaughtered as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine except such as are for immediate slaughter;

(c.) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and

(d.) Shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale: And if—

C.—Unsold or sold for other purposes than Exportation or Slaughter:—

(a.) Shall be moved direct to their place of destination with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held;

(b.) Shall, while being moved and after their arrival at the place of destination specified in the Licence, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine;

(c.) The swine, after they are received at the place specified in the Licence, shall not be again moved within a period of at least 28 days after the date of their arrival at such place of destination, except with a further Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place of destination is situate;

(d.) If the swine are to be moved into the District of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority, indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions

contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to ensure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the market, sale-yard, or other place where such sale is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall, at least five days before the date of the proposed sale, send a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The District-Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary of the District in which the sale is to be held;
- (iii.) Each Railway Company having a Railway Station at or near the place where the sale is to be held;
- (iv.) The owner of each vessel used for carrying swine on any canal, river, or inland navigation, at or near the place where the sale is to be held.

(5.) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

7. Every market, fair-ground, and sale-yard in which a public sale of fat swine is held under the last preceding Article, shall, with the least possible delay after the sale, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable in the following manner:—

- (i.) all parts of the market, fair-ground, or sale-yard that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly swept or scraped, and all dung, sweat, liver, or other matter effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) the same parts, where practicable, shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct, and the sweepings and scrapings well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

As to Movement of Swine by Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, through a District of a Local Authority.

8. For the purposes of this Order swine shall not be deemed to be moved into or through the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through such District by a Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, from a place outside such District to another place outside such District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or unloaded or re-loaded within such District.

Movement of Swine by Licence of authorised Inspector.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Sale of Swine, Fat or Store, with Licence of Local Authority in cases where the Animals have been previously for 28 days.

10.—(1.) A public sale of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely):

- (i.) that the sale is held on a farm or premises not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place; and
- (ii.) that no pig on the said farm or premises is affected with swine-fever; and
- (iii.) that each pig exposed at the sale has been on the said farm or premises for a period of not less than twenty-eight clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held; and
- (iv.) that during that period no pig has been brought on to the said farm or premises, and that no pig on the said farm or premises has during that period in any way been exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the sale, and shall also specify the farm or premises where and the date when the sale is to be held, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the farm or premises where such sale is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article.

(5.) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Sales or Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Lord Lieutenant.

11. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions and in addition thereto a sale or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Attendance at Sales.

12. A fit person or a sufficient number of fit persons shall be appointed by the Local Authority to attend at every public sale licensed under this Order, for the purpose of granting thereat on behalf of the Local Authority without fee or charge such Movement Licences as are required under this Order; and the

notice shall be given by the Local Authority of the place or places at which such persons may be found.

Granting of Movement Licences.

13.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, on the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine, or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

14.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence; if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other Officer.

Delivery of Licences.

15. Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district wherein the place to which the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

Offences.

16.—(1.) If a public sale of a pig or of swine, fat or store, or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed or exhibited thereat, and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(2.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or exhibiting the same, and the person for the time being

in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, take out, efface, or obliterate, or attempt to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig, as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(4.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(5.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(6.) If a pig is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(7.) If any person exposes a pig at any sale in Ireland, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of such pig and the person exposing the same thereat, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(8.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(9.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of January, 1895.

S. Walker, C.

William O'Brien.

MacDermot, A.-G.

C. T. Redington.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

BOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER I.—ON VESSELS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

1. Except as otherwise expressed, the provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which animals are carried to or from any port or place in Ireland: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length, and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. This provision (iv.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds, which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction. This provision (viii.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Food and Water.)

(xiii.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiv.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvi.) A vessel on which animals are carried shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvii.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

(Saving for Ferry Boats, &c.)

(xix.) The foregoing provisions of this Article except as regards overcrowding (xii.), and approaches, gangways, and other apparatus (xiv.), shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea, or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of every such boat or vessel shall be such as to protect, so far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering.

Detention.

2. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Lord Lieutenant otherwise directs.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

3. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894, or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.

4. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Unshipping Places.

5. At every place where animals are landed from vessels provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council approve.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, &c.

6. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Trucks, Horse Boxes, &c.

7. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway:—

(i.) Shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and

(ii.) The floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper footholds.

Provided that the requirement (i.) in this Article shall not apply to any railway in regard to which the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied that one spring buffer is sufficient at each end of any railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on such railway.

Overcrowding.

8. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

9. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which sheep shorn and unclotted are being carried shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owing or working the railway on which; and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclotted, the consignor of the animals in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

TRANSIT.—INSPECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—ANIMALS FOR EXPORTATION.

Inspection at Port of Shipment.

11.—(i.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland any animal for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, so far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, have given a certi-

fects to that effect and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the First Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(ii.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at each port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as are or may from time to time be made by general or special order.

(iii.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal from being heaved, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection, by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(iv.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(v.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(vi.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or carry, or send, or cause to be brought, or carried, or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 6.—OFFENCES.

12. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which, and the owner, the consignee, and the person for the time being in charge of the animal in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART III.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 7.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Ferries.

13.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept; then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

14. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

15.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, etc.

16. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels or things used for or about foreign animals.

CHAPTER 8.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

17.—(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, bedding, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

- (1.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, &c.

18.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) If the animal so taken out was accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows:—

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

(ii.) If the animal so taken out was not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) In all cases the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

19.—(1.) A railway truck, if used for animals on a railway, shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the trucks shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

20.—(1.) A van used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules, while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

21.—(1.) A movable gangway, passage-way, apt, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

22.—(1.) Every pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Every such pen or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the pen or other place with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 9.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

23.—(1.) A van used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it be cleaned and disinfected as follows :—

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 10.—LANDING-PLACES.

24.—(1.) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a Foreign Animals' Wharf or to a Foreign Animals' Quarantine Station or to a Landing-Place for Foreign Animals.

CHAPTER 11.—LAIRS AT PORTS.

25. (1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at any port in Ireland from which animals are exported shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :—

(i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(4.) This article shall operate subject to any special regulations that are or may be made in regard to lairs at any port in Ireland by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 12.—OFFENCES.

26.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which, and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which, and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place in which, and the person using the van in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 13.—MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

27.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them :—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals ; and the holding thereof, of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

(3.) No regulation made by a Local Authority under this article shall apply to any markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, with respect to which special provisions for cleansing and disinfection are or may be made by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Publishing of Orders by Local Authority.

28. When an Order in Council, or an Order of the Lord Lieutenant, is sent, under the Act of 1894, to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the district of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills containing copy of or an abstract from such Order either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where local notices are usually exhibited in the district of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.

29.—(1.) Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2.) A Local Authority may by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them.

(3.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

(4.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

30. Except where it is otherwise provided for in any Order in Council a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order in Council.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

31. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Returns of Expenditure.

32. Every Local Authority shall at the end of each calendar month furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Second Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 72 of the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

"Foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom;

"Disease" includes with the diseases specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and swine-fever), glanders (including farcy), rabies, and anthrax;

"Diseased" or "suspected" means afflicted with disease or suspected of being diseased;

"Fodder" means hay or other substances commonly used for food of animals;

"Litter" means straw or other substances commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

"Van" means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

34. The Orders described in the Third Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or the parts of the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability incurred thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceedings in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders or the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Orders of Lord Lieutenant.

35. All Orders made by the Lord Lieutenant as to inspections at ports or places of embarkation of animals intended for exportation under any Order by the Lord Lieutenant, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

36. All Regulations made by a Local Authority as to the cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals under any Order by the Lord Lieutenant, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Commencement.

37. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

38. This Order may be cited as THE ANIMALS (TRANSPORT AND GENERAL) (IRELAND) ORDER of 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 19th day of April, 1895.

S. Walker, C.

Morris

MacDermot, A.G.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Port of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle,			
Sheep,			
Swine,			
Goats,			
Ruminant Animals not described as above, . .			
Total No. of Animals, .			

Ex^d by _____

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby licence its or their removal on this the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the above-named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 51st, 52nd, and 65th sections of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council shall, for each such offence, be liable:—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each Animal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Poor Law Union of _____ The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 List of PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____
 18 __, as Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Animals, and Remuneration to Inspector and the
 Officers under the provisions of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," and the Orders thereunder.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.			6.			7.			8.			9.
Date of Order for Payment.	Date of Receipt of Order for Slaughter.	Name and Address of Owner of Slaughtered Animal.		Description of Animal.	Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Guardians to the Owner.			Amount, if any, retained by Guardians by disposal of Carcass.			Net Expenditure of the Guardians (being the difference between the sums set forth in the two previous columns.)			Amount claimed by the Guardians from the General Ocular Disease Fund (being half the sum set forth in Column 7, or the whole in any case in which it was so ordered under Sec. 75 of the Act.)			Remuneration and Allowance Inspector and other Officers.
		Name.	Address.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
																	Name of Inspector. Amounts paid to Inspector & Deputes of Payment. * Period for which above payments made. Name of other Officer named. Amount paid to such Officer. Date of Payment. * Period for which above payment made. Total of above Payments. Amount of Receipts claimed (being sum set forth in Column 8). * If the remuneration is less than other Officer is to be paid in such case, state the whole amount which payment is made, if less remuneration is to be paid, state particulars and date of such case.
		Total.															
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers as set forth in Column 9, and Amount claimed.																	
Grand Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed.																	

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

 Chairman of the Board of Guardians.

 Clerk of the Union.

 Date.

To
 The Chief or Under Secretary,
 Dublin Castle.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Orders Rescinded.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1886.	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	Part III., Part IV., except chap 28 (Water Supply on Island), Part VI., and also the Third and Fourth Schedules.
11th May, 1886.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886.	The whole Order.

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

HOUGHTON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Water Supply on Railways.

1. The railway companies working the railways named in the First Schedule to this Order shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be carried or having been carried on those railways.

Revocation of Order.

2. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the part of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 19th day of April, 1895.

R. Walker, C.

Morris.

MacDermot, A.-G.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Abbeydale, .	Limerick and Kerry	Ballyshannon, .	Great Northern
Abbeyfeix, .	Kilkenny Junction	Ballywilliam, .	Midland Great Western
Adara, .	Waterford and Limerick	Ballywilliam, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Baltimore, .	Baltimore and Skibbereen Light
Ardara, .	Great Northern	Ballingglass, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Belfast and County Down	Baragher, .	Clara and Banagher
Ardara, .	Athlone and Ennis	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Waterford and Limerick	Barbridge, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Ardara, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Barbridge, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ardara, .	Light	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Barbridge, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Ardara, .	Great Northern	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Waterford and Limerick	Barbridge, .	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Belfast and County Down
Ardara, .	Athlone and Ennis	Barbridge, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Great Southern and Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Clara and Banagher
Ardara, .	Great Southern and Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Kilkenny Junction	Barbridge, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon
Ardara, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Barbridge, .	Light
Ardara, .	Great Southern and Western	Barbridge, .	Waterford and Central Ireland
Ardara, .	Great Northern	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ardara, .	Belfast and County Down	Barbridge, .	Dublin and Blessington Steam Tram
Ardara, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Light	Barbridge, .	Midland Great Western
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ardara, .	Great Northern	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Barbridge, .	Londonderry and Lough Swilly
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Great Northern	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Great Southern and Western	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Ballycastle	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Barbridge, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ardara, .	Schull and Skibbereen Light	Barbridge, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ardara, .	Athlone and Ennis	Barbridge, .	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick
Ardara, .	Waterford and Central Ireland	Barbridge, .	Midland Great Western
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Barbridge, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ardara, .	Ballycastle	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Barbridge, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ardara, .	Midland Great Western	Barbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardara, .	Kilkenny Junction	Barbridge, .	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	Midland Great Western	Dungloe.	Linsavady and Dungloe
Carrick-on-Suir.	Waterford and Limerick	Dunlavin.	Great Southern and Western
Castibee.	Midland Great Western	Dunlough.	Great Northern
Castleblinham.	Great Northern	Dunmanway.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Castleblayney.	Great Northern	Dunroo.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
Castledawson.	Belfast and Northern Counties		more
Castlederg.	Victoria Bridge Steam Tram	Edwardsbury.	Midland Great Western
Castlegregory.	Trillick and Dingle Light	Edgeworthstown.	Midland Great Western
Castletland.	Great Southern and Western	Emly.	Great Southern and Western
Castlemaine.	Great Southern and Western	Enfield.	Midland Great Western
Castles.	Midland Great Western	Ennis.	Athlone and Ennis
Castletown.	Midland Great Western	Ennis.	Waterford and Limerick
Castletownroche.	Great Southern and Western	Enniscorthy.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Cavan.	Great Northern	Enniscorney.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Cavan.	Midland Great Western	Enniskillen.	Great Northern
Charleville.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskillen.	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern
Clara.	Great Southern and Western		Counties
Clara.	Midland Great Western	Ennistymon.	West Clare
Clara Castle.	Waterford and Limerick	Fahan.	Londonderry and Lough Swilly
Claremorris.	Midland Great Western	Farranfore.	Great Southern and Western
Claremorris.	Tunn and Claremorris	Ferbane.	Clara and Banagher
Clonsilla.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Fernoy.	Great Southern and Western
Clones.	Great Northern	Fernoy.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
Clonsilla.	Waterford and Limerick		more
Clonsilla.	Southern	Fernoy.	Fernoy and Mitchelstown
Clonsilla.	Great Southern and Western	Ferna.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Coashford.	Cork and Muskerry Light	Fethard.	Southern
Cobinstown.	Great Southern and Western	Finone.	Great Northern
Coleraine.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Float.	Midland Great Western
Collooney.	Midland Great Western	Flood.	Midland Great Western
Collooney.	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern	Foxford.	Waterford and Limerick
	Counties	Foyne.	Midland Great Western
Comber.	Belfast and County Down	Galway.	Felfast and Northern Counties
Coolestown.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Garraugh.	Great Southern and Western
Coolestown.	Great Northern	Geashill.	Midland Great Western
Cootchill.	Great Northern	Gibbstown.	Great Northern
Cork.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Glasneagh.	Great Southern and Western
Cork.	Cork and Macroom	Glenbeigh.	Great Southern and Western
Cork (Glanville).	Great Southern and Western	Geod's Cross.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Cork (Western-road).	Cork and Muskerry Light	Geroy.	Athlone and Ennis
Carrigan.	West Clare	Greenore.	Dundalk, Newry, and Gresson
Coughwell.	Athlone and Ennis	Groynes.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Creekestown Road.	Cork and Macroom	Harristown.	Great Southern and Western
Creen.	Great Southern and Western	Headhatch.	Great Southern and Western
Creeoney.	Midland Great Western	Headfort Junction.	Great Southern and Western
Creeper.	Belfast and County Down	Hill of Down.	Midland Great Western
Creslin.	Great Northern	Hillborough.	Great Northern
Cresheen.	Athlone and Ennis	Horseshoe.	Midland Great Western
Cullyhakey.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Ianabreen.	Great Northern
Darrook.	Ballyvaughan	Irvinestown.	Great Northern
Dingle.	Trillick and Dingle Light	Kantirk.	Great Southern and Western
Dunagadee.	Belfast and County Down	Kells.	Great Northern
Dunamore.	Midland Great Western	Kenmare.	Great Southern and Western
Dunegal.	Dunegal	Kesh.	Great Northern
Dunoughmore.	Cork and Muskerry Light	Kilbarry.	Great Southern and Western
Dunree.	South Clare	Kilcock.	Midland Great Western
Dunroanville.	Belfast and County Down	Kilcool.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Dunroanville Junction.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Kilcrea.	Cork and Macroom
Dunroan.	Great Northern	Kildare.	Great Southern and Western
Dunroan.	Midland Great Western	Kilfene Junction.	Midland Great Western
Dunroan.	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Kilke.	South Clare
Dunroan Road.	Great Northern	Kilkeny.	Great Southern and Western
Dunroon.	Midland Great Western	Kilkeny.	Waterford and Central Irish
Dunshamha.	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Kilkeny.	Kilkeny Junction
	Light	Killageen.	Belfast and Northern Counties
Drumna.	Midland Great Western	Killala.	Midland Great Western
Dublin (Annam-	Great Northern	Killalee.	Waterford and Limerick
street).		Killarney.	Great Southern and Western
Dublin (Broadstone).	Midland Great Western	Killbeg.	Great Southern and Western
Dublin (Barcourt-	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Killbeggandra.	Midland Great Western
street).		Killiergan.	Great Southern and Western
Dublin (King's	Great Southern and Western	Killiney.	Midland Great Western
bridge).		Killurina.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Dunboyne.	Midland Great Western	Killybegs.	Dunegal
Dundalk Junction.	Great Northern	Killybegs.	Great Northern
Dundalk (Barack-	Great Northern	Killybegs.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
street).		Killybegs.	more
Dundrum (Down).	Belfast and County Down	Killybegs.	Midland Great Western
Dundrum (Co. Tip-	Great Southern and Western	Killybegs.	Great Southern and Western
perary).		Killybegs.	Midland Great Western
Dungarvan.	Great Northern	Killybegs.	South Clare
Dungarvan.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-	Killybegs.	Midland Great Western
	more	Killybegs.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Keshborough,	Midland Great Western	Oldcastle,	Great Northern
Knockragh,	Great Southern and Western	Omagh,	Great Northern
Larne,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Oranmore,	Midland Great Western
Larne,	Belfast and Northern Counties (Ballymena and Larne Branch)	Ovea,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Letterkenny,	Letterkenny	Pallas,	Waterford and Limerick
Liffey Junction,	Midland Great Western	Parsonstown,	Great Southern and Western
Linsavally,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Patrick's Well,	Great Southern and Western
Limerick,	Great Southern and Western	Portadown,	Waterford and Limerick
Limerick,	Waterford and Limerick	Portlough,	Great Northern
Limerick Junction,	Great Southern and Western	Portrush,	Great Southern and Western
Limerick Junction,	Waterford and Limerick	Poyntzpass,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisburn,	Great Northern	Qua,	Great Northern
Lisnare,	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Lismore	Randallstown,	Waterford and Limerick
Lisnashinn,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisnawilly,	Limerick and Kerry	Rathfriland,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Londonderry,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland and Newcastle	Rathfriland and Newcastle
Londonderry,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Londonderry,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Lough,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Loughgilly,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Loughrea,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Lurgan,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Macroom,	Cork and Macroom	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maghera,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maguire's Bridge,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maguire's Bridge,	Clogher Valley	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Malin,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Manorhamilton,	Sligo, Leitrim, & Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Marketball,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maryborough,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maryborough,	Kilkenny Junction	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maynooth,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milderton,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milford,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milfreet,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milton,	Cavanmore and Tuam	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milway Malby,	South Clare	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milway Malby,	West Clare	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mitchelstown,	Ferney and Mitchellstown	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Moate,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mogeely,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mohill,	Cavan, Leitrim, & Roscommon Light	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Molshill,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Monaghan,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Monasteran,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Monymore,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mourmills,	Waterford and Central Ireland	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mountrush,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mullingar,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Mullybush,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Naa,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Narrin,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Narrin,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Neagh,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newbridge,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newcastle,	Belfast and County Down	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newcastle,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newcastle,	Limerick and Kerry	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newcastle,	Rathfriland and Newcastle	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newmarket,	Kesh and Newmarket	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newport,	Achill Extension	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
New Ross,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Nerry,	Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Nerry,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newtownards,	Belfast and County Down	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Newtownswart,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Nohar,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
North Wall Station,	London and North Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Dublin,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1500.		
31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 22 (Water Supply on Railways) and the Sixth Schedule

THE CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police force for the police District wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The Constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The Constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

No Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague Exists or is Suspected.

3. No animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and no carcass, fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing shall be moved out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists, or is suspected to exist, or has within ten days existed or been suspected to exist.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

4.—(1.) Where by virtue of a declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under section five of the Act of 1894) a shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall place constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant the Local Authority and their Officers, and all constables and police officers,

shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Place.

5.—Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 2. Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless by the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority, or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of cattle-plague (other than an animal slaughtered by order of

the Privy Council under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by License of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purposes by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.
- (3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.
- (3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be useless.
- (4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the License of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

- 10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer duly authorized for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.
- (2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Field, or other like Place, or during Transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle-plague:—
- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a fair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with cattle-plague, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with cattle-plague to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with cattle-plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle-plague in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been so far as practicable cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person:—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply to the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894, or this Order, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

14. A Slaughter-house in which an animal affected with cattle-plague or the carcass of an animal that was affected with cattle-plague is found shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

15. Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894 the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready

for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An Arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered in within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

16.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs moved at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Address.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or of a Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice or Constable, or Inspector or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

20. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or if a notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and

forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;

"Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with cattle-plague under the Act of 1894;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of the Act, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any Licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as THE CATTLE-PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say) :—[here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To C.D., of _____

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say) :—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a Declaration [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers within one Mile.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To E.F., of _____

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject

to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part (or the whole) whereof lies within one mile from that shed, field, or other place to take notice that, in consequence of the Declaration aforesaid, and of this notice, the said lands and buildings of which you are occupier have become and are part of the Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 7).

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To I.J., of _____

I, G.H., of _____, being Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ (or being as Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely :—

from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person until this notice is withdrawn—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to :—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention of the aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To J.N. of

I, G.H., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this _____ day of _____

18 _____, the notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Local Authority; and

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1890.		
31 May, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter I (Cattle-Plague) and all other parts of the Order unrevoked.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

E. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the head of cattle being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the head of cattle so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.

3. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Movement Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or a suspected head of cattle, except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Prohibition of Movement.

5.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may give a notice in writing (in the Form O set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any head of cattle, prohibiting the movement of such head of cattle from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein; or

F

- (a.) to move any other head of cattle on, to, or into such place as aforesaid; or
(d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
(ii.) the Local Authority; and
(iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Report to Privy Council of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

6. Where it appears to a Local Authority that there is within their District any head of cattle which has been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or otherwise exposed to the infection thereof, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a head of cattle which has died of pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Disinfection.

9. An Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for a head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such head of cattle, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities

to an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other things used for or about such cattle.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant.

11. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof specified by the Lord Lieutenant.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

12. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every regulation made by them under the last preceding Article of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District in which the regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Eldon-street, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

13.—(1.) A regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be deemed to authorize:—

- (a.) the movement of any cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia; or
(b.) the movement of any cattle in or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, cattle shall not be deemed to be moved within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the regulation applies when they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay, and without the cattle being untrucked or re-booked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, fairs, &c.

14. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of cattle in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

15. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if a head of cattle is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
(b.) while placed in a lair or other place for exposure for sale; or
(c.) while being in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
(d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

- (b) while being on common or uninclosed land;
 (c) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
 (d) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;
- the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(Seizure of Cattle.)

(i) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the cattle affected with pleuropneumonia, and also all cattle being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such cattle so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the cattle affected with pleuropneumonia to be kept separate during each movement and detention from cattle not so affected.

(iv) The cattle so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Reports.)

(vi) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

- (a) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and
 (b) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(vii) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(viii) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

(Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.)

- 16.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person—
 (a) to expose a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard or other public or private place where cattle are commonly exposed for sale; or
 (b) to place a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where cattle are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a carrying vessel; or
 (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a highway or thoroughfare; or
 (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected head of cattle on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway, or grazing on the sides thereof; or
 (f) to graze a diseased or suspected head of cattle on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
 (g) to allow a diseased or suspected head of cattle to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of cattle in cases therein mentioned.

(3) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of cattle under that Article shall apply in the case of any cattle exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(Food and Water during Detention.)

17. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under the Act of 1834 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the head of cattle or from its owner.

(Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

18. A slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia or the carcass of an animal that was affected with pleuropneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.)

19. Where in Ireland a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuropneumonia by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

- (1) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Veterinary Department, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
 (2) If the owner gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1855, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.
 (3) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing, signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award, and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid, may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Granting of Movement Licences.

20.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of a head of cattle under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the head of cattle to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Licences.

21.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police Station of the District in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

(iii.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a head of cattle or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Cattle, &c., with Special Licence.

24. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any head of cattle, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

26. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a head of cattle or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the head of cattle or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the head of cattle or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a requirement of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle, or carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or

under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name and address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If an owner or person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

32.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland:

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

"Diseased Cattle" or "Suspected Cattle" means cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia:

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1894:

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector:

"Carcase" means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

34. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

35. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by

the Local Authority, or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such regulation shall in any way apply to a head of cattle or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

36. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

37. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

38. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. O. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To C.D. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, has become and is a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), A.B.

FORM C.
(Article 5.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting
Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of , being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the
Poor Law Union of (or being an Inspector
appointed by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby pro-
hibit the movement of the following head of cattle,
namely:— from or out of (here
describe the form, field, shed, or other place where the
animal is to be detained), and I hereby require you
to take notice that, in consequence of this notice
and the provisions of the Order in Council under
which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of
such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid
any other head of cattle that may be thereon
or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on to or into
such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come
in contact with any head of cattle to which the
notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send
copies of this Notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Depart-
ment, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest
police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this notice is
issued, provides that if a head of cattle is moved
in contravention of this notice the owner of the
animal, and the person for the time being in charge
thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permit-
ting the movement, and the person moving or convey-
ing the animal, and the consignee or other person
receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been
moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier
of the place from which the animal is moved, are
liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to
the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.
(Article 5.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person
in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of , being
an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant,
hereby withdraw as from this day of
18 , the notice signed by and served
upon you on the day of 18 ,
prohibiting movement of the head of cattle referred
to in that notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send
copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Depart-
ment, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest
police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1890. 30th August.	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Coun-
cillors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent
of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue
and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the
Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other
power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is
hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his
possession or under his charge an animal affected with
or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease shall, with all
practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal
being so affected or suspected to a constable of the
police force for the police district wherein the animal
so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall imme-
diately transmit the information by telegraph to the
Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy
Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give infor-
mation of the receipt by him of the notice to the
Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local
Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on
receiving in any manner whatsoever information of
the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or
having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of
foot-and-mouth disease, shall proceed with all prac-
ticable speed to the place where such disease, according
to the information received by him, exists, or is sus-
pected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in
force and discharge the powers and duties conferred
and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act
of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the
Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy
Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received
by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any
premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is
suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with
soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, in making an inquiry, under sub-section five of section eight of the Act of 1884, into the correctness of an Inspector's declaration respecting the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in any place, shall obtain the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1884 to be such.

(2.) Every such Veterinary Inspector or person shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.

4. In addition to the Rules for foot-and-mouth disease contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act of 1884, the following additional Rules shall have effect in relation to an Infected Place:—

Rule 1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, manure, pens, bundles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorized in writing by a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person, upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place, shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected, except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector

appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging Up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) The shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b.) The floor of the shed or other place, and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of the shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any yard or other place of that nature is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such yard or place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(4.) The Local Authority may by regulation require the occupier of any such shed or other place to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(5.) Where the Local Authority have made no Regulation under this Article, the provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles, &c.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of animals prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place at his own expense, where in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required;

(b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals, on land otherwise than on a railway;

(c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Compulsory to give Facilities for Cleansing.

11.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, thing, or vehicle to which the two last preceding Articles of this Order apply shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority, or to a duly authorized Inspector or Officer for the carrying out of the provisions of those Articles.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the district of such first-mentioned Local Authority any animal so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the district of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their district, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies, &c.

14. A Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to:—

(i.) Every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of their district to which the Regulation applies;

(ii.) The Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kildare-street, Dublin; and

(iii.) The owner of each vessel used for carrying animals on any canal, river, or inland navigation, that is within or passes through the district or part of the district to which the Regulation applies.

Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.

15. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall not be deemed to authorize:—

(a.) the movement of any animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease; or

(b.) the movement of any animal into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pneumo-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, animals shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the district of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the district or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the district or such part thereof to another place outside the district or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the animals being untrucked or re-hooked within the district or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

18. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1884, if an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease:—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some secluded and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Detention of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii) The Inspector of the Local Authority, acting under this Article, shall forthwith report to: (a) the

Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (b) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person:—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

(20.) An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1884 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House on Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

21. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or the carcase of an animal that was affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.

22.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered:—

- (a) any cattle, sheep, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected; and

(b.) any cattle, sheep, or swine being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of nation funds pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

23.—(1.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

(2.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Privy Council.

Withholding of Compensation.

24.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order

under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

25. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

26. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Granting of Movement Licences.

27.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of an animal under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order when in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

28.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Address.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector or Officer of a

Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

30.—(1) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

31. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

32. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

33. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

34. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Disinfection of Drovers, &c.

35. When an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized affixes at or near any wharf, or place of loading, within any port in Ireland, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

Offences.

36.—(1) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each

according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleaning or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If an animal is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If an owner or person in charge of an animal being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

37.—(1) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

38. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Veterinary Department” means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

- "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine:
 "Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease:
 "Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease under the Act of 1894:
 "Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector:
 "Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:
 "Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:
 Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

39. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders or parts of Orders, hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

40. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders or parts of Orders by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to an animal or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

41. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

42. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

43. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 3.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor

Law Union of , hereby declare that it appears to me that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say: [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894. (Section 3.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier of Contiguous Lands.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894. (Section 3.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To E.F., of

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a Place affected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 6.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To I.J., of

I, G.H., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant]

herely prohibits the movement of the following animal, namely, from or out of :—[Here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn :—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to :—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and

the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 6.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To I.J., of

I, G.H.,

of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1880.		
31 May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 3 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
1883.		
19 February,	Port of Dublin—Disinfection of Driven, &c.	The whole Order.
28	Port of Drogheda—Disinfection of Driven, &c.	Do.
2 March,	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Disinfection of Driven, &c.	Do.
14	Port of Newry—Disinfection of Driven, &c.	Do.
5 April,	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Movement of Animals into and out of Infected Areas.	Do.
5	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.	Do.
30	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 146.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.	Do.
7 May,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 174.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of Hides, Offal, &c.	Do.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1883.		
25 May,	Port of Warrenpoint—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	The whole Order.
2 August,	Port of Dundrum—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
9 October,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 593—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment.	Do.
9 „	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 594—Movement of Breeding Rams into Places Infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Do.
1884.		
6 March,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1884.	Do.
28 August,	Port of Coleraine—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
1891.		
15 September,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1891.	Do.
1892.		
2 March,	Port of Sligo—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
Do,	Port of Limerick—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.

THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the Police District wherein the sheep so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which sheep-pox exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect).

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that shed, field, or other place is situate.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority, and shall also send copies of the same to the Clerk of the Council, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the Infected Place, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in an Infected Place any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be an Infected Place.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

4.—Rule 1. Sheep shall not be moved out of an Infected Place.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from an Infected Place except in manner hereinafter provided.

Rule 3. A carcass may be removed from an Infected Place:—

(i.) with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer;

(b.) The Licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and the carcass shall not be taken to any other place;

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there;

(d.) If the carcass has to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence;

(e.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

Rule 4. The skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, shall not be removed from an

Infected Place, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 5. Sheep shall not be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.

5.—(1.) Where a Local Authority have declared an Infected Place, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that Place to be free from sheep-pox.

(2.) A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the fact of such declaration having been made.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any sheep prohibiting the movement of such sheep from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Disposal of Carcasses.

8.—(1.) The carcass of a sheep which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of sheep-

pox shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a home-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.
- (3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.
- (3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.
- (4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or permission in writing of his Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any sheep that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.

10.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died, or been slaughtered, shall be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep shall be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Lord Lieutenant.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under the next following Article required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of such occupier.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (b.) For requiring the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.
- (2.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

12.—(1.) Where the power of cleansing any shed, place, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Sheep-pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

14. If a sheep is found to be affected with Sheep-pox:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a fair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place, or wharf, or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being removed by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Sheep).

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall have to be seized all the sheep affected with sheep-pox, and also all sheep being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the sheep affected with sheep-pox to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected.

(iv.) The sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only).

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of a sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the Market or other place aforesaid where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

16. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1884, or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

17. A slaughter-house in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox or the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit in any case cause to be slaughtered:—

(a.) any sheep suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b.) any sheep being or having been in the same fold, shed, or other place or in the same flock, or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation does not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation does not in any case exceed four pounds.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19. Where in Ireland a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the Provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as

if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order where the sheep was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the sheep an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter Houses.

21. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

22. A Local Authority shall keep in a form provided by the Veterinary Department a record relative to sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly, a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

23.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of each Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered, with all practicable speed, by the owner or person in charge of the sheep moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the sheep were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

24.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licences of Inspection.

26. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

27. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

28. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Sheep-Pox.

29. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

30.—(1.) If a sheep or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of the

Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If an owner or person in charge of sheep being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

31.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of this Order.

(3) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Diseased sheep" or "Suspected sheep" means a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with sheep-pox under this Order;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of a sheep, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

33. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. O. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To C.D., of _____
I, E.F., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of _____
I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector H 2]

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

appointed by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby prohibit the movement of the following sheep, namely,

from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the sheep is to be detained] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council, under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the move-

ment, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of

I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Resolved.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1890.		
31 May, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Order, . . .	The whole of Chapter 4 (Sheep-Pox) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-pox.

THE SHEEP-SCAB (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police force for the police district wherein the sheep so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The Constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

3.—(1.) Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep scab.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

4.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (2.) For requiring the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(3.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

5.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Sheep, Plovers, &c.

6. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

- (a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;
- (b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists, of sheep that have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-scab; and
- (c.) For prohibiting or regulating the removal from any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any sheep which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased remains in the field, shed, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a shed or other like place until the same has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

7.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of sheep-scab into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for

prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any sheep so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

8. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of sheep within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

9. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every Railway Company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5 Kildare-street, Dublin.

Power to make Regulations not to be disputed.

10. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be disputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

11.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall not be deemed to authorize:—

- (a.) the movement of any sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab; or
- (b.) the movement of any sheep into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894 and any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the District of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked or re-loaded within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

12. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

- 13.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person:—
- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
 - (b.) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a fair, or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
 - (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
 - (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or
 - (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
 - (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture lying on the sides of a highway; or
 - (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

14. Where a sheep is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article of this Order, the Inspector of the Local Authority, or other Officer appointed by them in that behalf, shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(Diseased Sheep.)

(i.) If the sheep so seized is found to be affected with sheep-scab the Local Authority shall cause it, unless slaughtered, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient.

(Suspected Sheep.)

(ii.) If the sheep so seized is suspected only of sheep-scab it shall be dealt with as follows:—

(iii.) The suspected sheep so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected sheep so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the suspected sheep is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(c.) The suspected sheep so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(d.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority issued, or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the sheep is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(e.) The suspected sheep so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(v.) The suspected sheep, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the sheep being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(vi.) If the suspected sheep so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so affected at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other Officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vii.) In case of a diseased sheep being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place, or any person, to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market, or other place where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them, or by their Inspector or other Officer, of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing place for foreign animals.

Food and Water during Detention.

15. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep, or from its owner.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorized or required by this Order to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Granting of Movement Licences.

17.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of sheep under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, where, in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2) A Movement Licence granted under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, shall not be available if granted by the owner of the sheep to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the sheep or exposing the sheep for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the sheep is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the sheep is to be removed, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

18.—(1) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the sheep moved, at the nearest police station of the District in which the place where the sheep were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3) Every such Movement Licence, when received by the police, shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

19.—(1) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read, and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

20.—(1) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licences.

21. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

22. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

23. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Monthly Returns of Sheep Seab.

24. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds sheep-seab in his District he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a Form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

25.—(1) If a sheep, or carcase, or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcase, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If an owner or person in charge of sheep being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

26. Except where otherwise provided in this Order, a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

27. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Diseased Sheep" or "Suspected Sheep" means a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-seab;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcase" means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

28. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

29. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the parts of the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

30. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

31. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

32. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-SKIN (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1880. 31 May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter II (Sheep-Skin) and all other parts of the Order in so far as those parts relate to sheep-skin.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

1. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Section four so far as regards notice of disease;
Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter and compensation);
Sections twenty-two and sixty-five (Orders);
Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of Police);
Section forty-four (powers of Inspectors);
Section forty-five (detention of vessels);
Section forty-six (carcases washed ashore);
and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Disease.

2.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax shall, with all practicable speed,

give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the affected or suspected animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

3. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

4.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax in any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfectant in accordance with this Order.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person without authority or excuse to remove or deface any such placard.

Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cows not to be Removed.

5. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building, or other place the milk of any cow which is affected with or suspected of anthrax.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of anthrax shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place removed from any dwelling-house and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, and at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, having a layer of lime not less than one foot deep beneath, and a similar layer of lime above, the carcass;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Before a carcass is removed for burial or destruction under this Article, it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcass be cut or shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article:—

(a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered;

(b.) every vessel, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

(c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:—

(i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be, so far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use;

(iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such vessel, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid shall be as follows:—

(i.) Each vessel, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) It shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.

11. A Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof;

- (b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and
- (c.) For regulating the removal out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any animal which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased or suspected remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered:—

- (a.) any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected; and
- (b.) any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with anthrax, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2.) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will so far as possible prevent effusion of blood.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

- (a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with anthrax the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and
- (b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(4.) Provided, that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

13. Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of anthrax by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(I.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(II.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(III.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(IV.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-

notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court of judges within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(V.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order to use for such slaughter any slaughter-houses in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

16. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

17.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order, shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals moved at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(3.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Order or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Powers of Lord Lieutenant.

21. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

22. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Anthrax.

23. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that anthrax exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleaning or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under

this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which, and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which (as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name and address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If an owner or person in charge of animals being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

25. Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

26. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules;

"Disease" means anthrax, and "Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

27. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

28. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

29. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

31. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien,

C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.*Order Revoked.*

Date.	Short Title.
1893. 7 January,	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council
in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Extension of certain Sections of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

1. Horses, asses, and mules, and dogs, as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894, shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894, namely:

Section four so far as regards notice of disease;
Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter and compensation);
Sections twenty-two and sixty-five (Orders);
Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of police);
Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);
and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

2. A Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

- (i.) If the dog is diseased it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
- (ii.) If the dog is suspected it shall be detained and kept or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient.
- (iii.) If the dog is not diseased or suspected, it shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement

of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred by the Local Authority in respect of such detention.

- (iv.) If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

Notice of Disease.

3.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) as Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

4. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

5.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, kennel, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Disposal of Carcasses.

6.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the site to be so slatted as to be useless.

(4) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

8.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any place used by a diseased or suspected animal, and of any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal;

(b) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any van or cart or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway;

(c) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and

(d) For providing that such place, utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of the owner or occupier thereof.

(2) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place or thing or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

9.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle shall give all reasonable facilities for this purpose.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a) For providing for the muzzling of dogs while in or on any public place with such exemptions (if any) as the Local Authority think fit;

(b) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of dogs not muzzled;

(c) For providing for the recovery by the Local Authority of the expenses incurred by them in respect of the detention of any dog seized and detained and disposed of under any such Regulations from the owners thereof; and

(d) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereof.

(2) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, etc.

11. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or any part thereof;

(b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and

(c) For regulating the removal out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council, for the time being in force.

Compulsory Slaughter of Diseased Dogs.

12. A Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every diseased dog within their District.

Slaughter of Diseased Animals (other than Dogs).

13.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any diseased animal (other than a dog) within their District.

(2) Provided, that if the owner of any animal (other than a dog) proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Slaughter of Suspected Animals (including Dogs) with Compensation.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any suspected animal, and shall, out of Union Funds, pay as compensation for every animal slaughtered under this Article the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(2) Provided, that if the owner of any animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter.

15. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of the three last preceding Articles of this Order: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Post-Mortem Examination.

16.—(1.) Where any animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local

Authority, the owner and the person in charge of such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Record of Slaughter.

17. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to diseased or suspected animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record, so far as it relates to suspected animals slaughtered, to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.

20. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of the Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes.

Movement of Animals, etc., with Special Licence.

21. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

22. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

23. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Rabies.

24. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that rabies exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

25.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of dogs is held in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the person holding the show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereat, each last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

26. In this Order unless the context otherwise requires—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

*The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

*Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is, cattle, sheep and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, mules, and dogs:

*Disease" means rabies, and "diseased animal" means an animal affected with rabies:

*Suspected animal" means an animal suspected of rabies, and includes any animal which has been bitten by any diseased or suspected animal, or which has been in the same stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected animal, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of rabies:

*Public place" includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park, garden, or pleasure ground, common, uninclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access:

*Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector:

*Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

27. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

28. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

29. Except where otherwise expressed, this Order extends to Ireland.

Commencement.

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

31. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1894. 6 September.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1894.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Animals from Great Britain.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Revocation of Order.

3. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any consent, licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1895.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Title.
1894. 9th February.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1894.

THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Places of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the ports mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order shall be made in the places described in that Schedule, respectively, subject to the conditions applying to any separate place, as specified in the Schedule aforesaid; and no other places shall be used for such inspection unless and until it is otherwise ordered.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered for any particular port with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Revocation of Orders.

3. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; but this revocation shall not—
- (a.) Revoke any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;
- (b.) Affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order;

- (c.) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Petal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th of December, 1895.

Ashbourne, C. C. R. Barry.
William O'Brien.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Port.	Places of Inspection.
Ballina, . . .	The piers forming portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situated on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.
Belfast, . . .	1. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Lagin Bank-road, in Croom's Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation. 2. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncruis-street, in Dock Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard. 3. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard.
Coleraine, . . .	The piers with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situated on the quay at Coleraine.
Cork, . . .	1. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in North-East Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alford-street, and having an exit at Fenross-quay. 2. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in North-East Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.
Drogheda, . . .	The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situated in St. Laurence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:— No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay. No. 2, or "Mill-Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet-quay. No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay. No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet-quay, and opening into Steam Packet-quay.
Dublin, . . .	1. A yard in the occupation of the Dublin, Sillithy, and Isle of Man Steamers (William Sloan and Company), situated in the Custom House Dock in the city of Dublin, entered from Commons-street, and having an exit at Custom House-quay. 2. A yard belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Meyer-street, and having exits at North Wall-quay. 3. A yard belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Sheriff-street, and having an exit leading to North Wall-quay. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, Limited, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 70, North Wall-quay.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Port.	Places of Inspection.
Dublin—continued.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A yard belonging to the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company (Duke Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Mayor-street, and having an exit at 79, North Wall-quay. 6. A yard belonging to the Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, Limited (Laird Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 73, North Wall-quay. 7. A yard known as "Morecambe Yard," belonging to the Laird Line, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and an exit at 87, North Wall-quay. 8. A yard belonging to Messrs. Tedcastle and Company, situated in South Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from East Hanover-street, and having exits at Windmill-lane which leads to Sir John Rogerson's-quay. 9. A yard belonging to J. McCormick and Company, Limited, situated in Trinity Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from South Gloucester-street, and having an exit at City-quay.
Dundalk.	The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.
Dundrum.	The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situated on the quay at Dundrum.
Greenore.	The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the lines of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.
Larne.	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at the terminus of their railway, at the Quay, Larne Harbour.
Limerick.	A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.
Londonderry.	The pens with concrete floors the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, situated on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.
Newry.	The pens in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge, and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railway; and also part of a yard situated on Butter Crane-quay, consisting of three pens with passage way leading to Butter Crane-quay.
Portrush.	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portrush, situated at the Quay, Portrush.
Sligo.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situated at the extreme end of the old Quay at Sligo. 2. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing sheds and pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situated on the old Quay at Sligo, and having an entrance from the Quay.
Waterford.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marlborough-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf. 2. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Glen-row-road. 3. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company, Limited, situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Ross-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marlborough-lane. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom-House Ward, in the City of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyser-street.
Wexford.	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Wexford, situated on the Quay at Wexford.
Wexford.	A yard in the joint occupation of John Bacon, Limited, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Waterford Steamship Company, Limited, situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.
1878. 25 September,	Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1879. 1 December,	Port of Dublin—Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1883. 20 December,	Port of Belfast—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1884. 1 August,	Port of Wexford—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
21 Do.,	Port of Limerick—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1885. 3 January,	Port of Londonderry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1886. 15 May,	Port of Cork—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1887. 31 March,	Port of Dundalk—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Dandrum—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Greenore—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
4 April,	Port of Larne—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Westport—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
5 Do.,	Port of Coleraine—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Newry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Portrush—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
23 Do.,	Port of Ballina—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do.,	Port of Drogheda—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1891. 14 December,	Port of Sligo—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1892. 15 February,	Port of Waterford—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.

PORT OF ROSSLARE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.
HEDGES BYRE CHATTERTON.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Place of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Rosslare shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 22nd day of September, 1898.

By Their Excellencies' Command,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

SCHEDULE.

The yard with concrete floor, the property of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Company, situated at Rosslare Harbour Railway Station.

II.—CIRCULARS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
16th February, 1895.

RABIES.—MUZZLING REGULATIONS.

No. 284/1895.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that the prevalence of Rabies renders the adoption of effective measures of restriction by the Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, throughout the country in the highest degree desirable. The number of reported cases has risen from 424 in 1893 to 771 in 1894. During 1895, cases of Rabies have been reported from every county in Ireland, and from 130 out of 159 Poor Law Unions.

In the course of previous correspondence on this subject between this Department and the Local Authorities, various objections have been urged against the adoption of restrictive measures, which may be stated briefly as follows:—

1. That muzzling causes Rabies;
2. That Rabies can occur only in summer;
3. That the temporary freedom from this disease of a particular locality renders restrictive measures within that area unnecessary;
4. That the inaction of one Local Authority is a sufficient justification for the refusal by the Local Authorities of neighbouring districts to adopt restrictive measures.

I and 2. These objections are based upon a misconception of the character of the disease.

Scientific investigation has conclusively established that Rabies is propagated solely by immediate contagion. The only means by which it can be communicated is the inoculation of a healthy by a rabid animal; and outbreaks of the disease may, and in fact do, occur at all seasons of the year.

3. It may be pointed out that the temporary freedom of a particular locality from the disease gives no guarantee of continued immunity from its ravages. One of the peculiarities of a rabid dog is its readiness to wander far and wide, which often renders it difficult or impossible to discover the source of infection when an outbreak occurs. A stray dog may spread the disease in a district hitherto uninfected without the knowledge of its inhabitants.

Rabies is a disease also with a long period of incubation. Many weeks may elapse before an animal bitten by a rabid dog shows any symptoms of madness, and in a country where the disease is so rife as it is in Ireland at present, preventive regulations are the only efficient safeguard against outbreaks in hitherto uninfected districts.

4. Undoubtedly muzzling regulations to be thoroughly effective must be applied to a wide area. That the failure of a Local Authority to exercise its powers should weaken or destroy the effectiveness of the measures taken by Local Authorities in neighbouring districts is greatly to be regretted, but the evil is lessened not diminished by the example of inaction being followed by those Local Authorities who understand the necessity of restrictive regulations; while the co-operation of all Local Authorities who are convinced of the importance of grappling seriously with

the disease could hardly fail to exercise a salutary influence upon those who do not understand the pressing necessity for preventive measures.

Several Local Authorities in various parts of the country who have declined to adopt muzzling regulations because of the insertion of the Local Authorities in neighbouring districts, have recently called upon the Government to enforce a general Muzzling Order throughout Ireland. The advantages likely to result from the adoption of such a measure are very great, but His Excellency would much prefer to see the important end in view attained by the voluntary and unanimous action of the Local Authorities. Should, however, the continued inaction of many Local Authorities cripple the efforts now being made to check, and, if possible, extirpate the disease, the Lord Lieutenant in Council may have to consider whether a general Order imposing restrictions throughout Ireland may not become necessary.

Scientific Authorities are agreed that the most effectual remedy for preventing the spread of Rabies yet devised is the compulsory application of a properly constructed muzzle which inflicts no cruelty. The vigorous exercise by Local Authorities of the powers conferred upon them by the existing Order in Council for framing muzzling regulations, as well as for the capture and destruction of stray dogs, and of all dogs bitten by or in contact with diseased or suspected animals would, it may be confidently anticipated, greatly diminish, if not eradicate, the disease in the districts where such action was taken. The simultaneous adoption of restrictive regulations by the Local Authorities throughout Ireland would go far, it is believed, to stamp out a plague which now inflicts so much needless suffering and loss upon the community.

I am directed by His Excellency again to call the attention of the Local Authority to the importance of this subject, and, if muzzling regulations made by your Board are not already in force throughout your Union, to press for the adoption of Regulations framed under the Order in Council, of which another specimen set is enclosed.

I am to add that in enforcing these Regulations, if adopted, the Local Authority will have the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

I am,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk of each Union.

POOR LAW UNION OF— DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894. RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1895. MUZZLING OF DOGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union of _____, acting as the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, on the _____ day of _____ 189____, the following Regulations were made, namely:—
1. On and after the _____ day of _____ 189____, every dog whilst in or on any public place in the Poor Law Union of _____, whether led or not, shall be securely muzzled.

K 2

with a properly fitting muzzle, so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely, or lapping water.

This Regulation shall not apply to dogs in charge of competent persons while being used for sporting purposes, or for the capture and destruction of vermin.

2. Any dog found in or on any public place within the said Poor Law Union, not being muzzled as required in Regulation 1, shall be seized and detained; and, in addition to any penalty to which the owner of such dog may be liable for the breach of Regulation No. 1, all expenses connected with such detention may be recovered from the owner of such dog in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction; and, further, if such dog is not claimed within three days from the date of the seizure thereof, it shall be killed or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Local Authority, or by an Inspector or Officer authorized by the Local Authority in that behalf.

3. These Regulations shall continue in force until altered or revoked.

PENALTIES.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, provides that contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder is an offence against the Act, which renders the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 for every such offence.

By order,

Clerk of the Union.

Dated at

this day of 18 .

No. 1444/96.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle, 18th June, 1896.

RABIES.

SIR,—With reference to the Circular Letter dated 27th May, 1895, No. 1733/95, addressed to Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that in every doubtful case of Rabies in a dog or cat, the existence of the disease should, if possible, be verified by a special experimental investigation.

It is greatly to be regretted that the temporary arrangements for this scientific inquiry explained in the Circular referred to have not been taken advantage of more extensively by the Local Authorities. To encourage the examination of doubtful cases reported as Rabies, these investigations will in future be carried out in Dublin, at a greatly reduced cost to the Local Authority, by Mr. A. C. O'Sullivan, F.R.C.V., Lecturer in Pathology, Trinity College. A fee of 10s. 6d. will be payable in each case to Mr. O'Sullivan by the Local Authority, and one-half of this amount will be repaid to the Local Authority by this Department.

It is not necessary that the carcase of the animal should be submitted for examination. It will be sufficient to send the head in cheap glycerine in a tin

canister, either soldered down or securely fastened with sealing-wax. If the services of a Veterinary Surgeon or other skilled person are available, only the brain of the animal need be sent. It ought to be remembered that the investigation should be made as soon as possible after the slaughter or death of the suspected animal.

The parcel should bear the following address:—

A. C. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., F.R.C.V.,

Medical School, Trinity College,

Dublin.

A written statement should at the same time be forwarded by post to Mr. O'Sullivan, giving the name of the Poor Law Union from which the head is sent, the name and address (if known) of the owner of the animal, and the date of its death.

When a human being has been bitten, this scientific investigation is especially important. Should the existence of the disease in the animal be disproved, the patient will be relieved from great and unnecessary anxiety, in itself a source of danger to health. The fact that such an investigation is about to be made should not be allowed, however, to delay or hinder in the least the medical treatment of the sufferer.

I am to request that you will be good enough to bring this matter before your Local Authority at their next meeting. I am, also, to express the hope that the Local Authority will recognize the importance of availing themselves of the facilities now provided for determining the existence of Rabies in suspected cases, and will instruct their Inspector accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk of each Poor Law Union.

No. 3846/1896.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
12th December, 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to draw the special attention of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the provisions contained in the Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order, passed in June, 1895, which has for its object the prevention of the spread of that disease.

The cause of scab is an animal parasite peculiar to the sheep. It is a disease which can with reasonable care on the part of sheep-owners be checked by the proper application to the entire flock in which the disease exists, of one of the recognized dressings or dippings sold for the purpose; by the effectual isolation of affected animals; and by the thorough cleansing and disinfection of hurdles, pens, gates, and other places or things in which the diseased sheep have been or with which they have come in contact.

It is therefore a matter of surprise and regret that sheep-scab should continue to be extensively prevalent in the country, and that owners of sheep should so often exhibit such carelessness and indifference as to allow the disease to linger among their flocks for lengthened periods.

It will be observed that Article 1 of the Order, a further copy of which is enclosed, requires owners or persons in charge of sheep affected with or suspected of such, to give notice of the fact with all practicable speed to the Police, who then apprise the Inspector of the Local Authority. There is good reason to believe that sheep-owners, either through ignorance or wilful neglect, frequently fail to discharge this duty; and the Local Authority would do well to issue printed notices warning owners of the obligations imposed upon them in this respect.

Article 3 of the Order requires the owner or person in charge to apply proper treatment to affected sheep. Failure to comply with this requirement is declared to be an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and the Local Authority can prosecute offenders.

Article 4 enables the Local Authority to make regulations requiring occupiers to cleanse and disinfect places, utensils, and other things used by or for diseased or suspected sheep. If the occupier fails to do so it is competent for the Local Authority to have the necessary work performed, and to recover summarily the expenses from the occupier.

Articles 6 to 12 confer wide powers in regard to movement of sheep.

A Local Authority may prohibit or regulate the movement out of any place of affected or in-contact sheep, and of skins, fleeces, or wool of affected or suspected sheep, and of fodder, litter, or other thing in contact with or used for or about such animals.

They can prevent or restrict movement of sheep within their district or any parts of it; and movement into their district from other districts.

They may also prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of sheep at markets, fairs, auctions, saleyards, or places of exhibition within their district.

By Article 13, diseased or affected sheep are prohibited from being:—

- (1.) Exposed in markets or fairs or saleyards;
- (2.) Exposed in lairs adjacent to markets, fairs, or saleyards;
- (3.) Moved by railway, canal, river, inland navigation, or coasting vessel;
- (4.) Moved on a highway or thoroughfare;
- (5.) Kept on common, uninclosed or insufficiently fenced land;
- (6.) Grazed on the sides of a highway;
- (7.) Allowed to stray on a highway, etc.

Sheep unlawfully exposed or moved may be seized by the Inspector of the Local Authority, and dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Order; and the owners can also be proceeded against for contravention of the Order.

The complete eradication of the disease must depend mainly on the efforts of sheep-owners themselves, who in their own interests might reasonably be expected to devote sufficient attention to the care and management of their sheep, but the Local Authority can materially promote the attainment of the desired object by making owners fully acquainted with their duties, and by the vigorous application, according to circumstances, of the several powers conferred upon them by the Order in Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1896, in the execution of those provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, conferring special powers for dealing with *Pietra-Pneumonia* and *Swine-Fever*.

Compensation paid to Owners of Slaughtered Swine.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidentals Expenses.	Grass Expenditure.	Defect Amount reduced by sale of Carcases.	Net Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9,550 15 1	9,048 15 1	5,145 17 9	2,881 5 0	35,070 30 2	1,081 12 10	16,414 5 3

Note.—There was no case of slaughter of cattle on account of *Pietra-Pneumonia* in Ireland during the year 1896.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year 1896.

Unions.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount paid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Fund (Deducted from the Total).
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Stored Animals.	Animals slaughtered on request, or on having been in contact with diseased animals.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. ANTRIM.								
Antrim,	—	—	—	24 19 8	0 12 9	25 12 5	—	
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	7 0 0	13 1 3	20 1 3	2 10 0	
Ballymena,	17 10 0	—	7 10 0	59 12 6	1 16 5	60 19 0	—	
Ballymoney,	17 0 0	122 10 0	29 10 0	30 5 2	11 10 3	71 5 5	30 2 9	
Belfast,	113 0 0	122 0 0	128 0 0	221 7 2	39 9 6	385 16 8	158 2 9	
Larne,	—	17 0 0	7 0 0	30 0 0	—	37 0 0	—	
Lisburn,	—	—	—	23 19 9	0 5 0	26 5 9	—	
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh,	11 5 0	1134 10 0	135 15 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	166 15 0	26 5 7	
Lurgan,	—	—	—	40 13 9	1 12 9	42 6 6	38 8 11	
Co. CAVAN.								
Bailieborough,	—	—	—	41 19 5	—	41 19 5	19 4 9	
Bawboy,	—	—	—	30 0 0	1 1 0	31 1 0	30 13 7	
Cavan,	—	—	—	53 0 0	5 7 6	58 7 6	—	
Cootehill,	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	15 19 0	
Co. DOWN.								
Ballyhennessy,	—	—	—	42 2 0	—	42 2 0	20 0 0	
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	11 7 8	
Dunfmlagh,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	9 9 0	
Glenties,	—	—	—	35 11 6	1 15 0	37 7 6	—	
Inishowen,	—	—	—	9 0 0	2 9 5	11 9 5	4 10 6	
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	22 19 0	
Milford,	—	—	—	50 0 0	2 6 3	52 6 3	15 15 9	
Stranadar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Blackbridge,	—	—	—	26 0 0	0 12 6	26 12 6	15 0 3	
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	75 15 0	—	75 15 0	27 12 6	
Kilkeel,	—	—	—	50 0 0	1 1 0	51 1 0	15 0 0	
Newry,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	41 0 0	
Newtownards,	15 0 0	—	5 0 0	33 10 0	13 10 5	52 0 5	29 2 5	
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Eniskillen,	—	—	—	87 3 0	—	87 3 0	48 2 9	
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	22 14 9	—	22 14 9	20 7 9	
Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	16 17 5	2 5 0	19 2 5	5 0 0	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Coleraine,	—	—	—	34 9 0	3 6 0	37 15 0	15 4 9	
Lisnady,	—	—	—	18 15 0	—	18 15 0	9 7 6	
Londonderry,	—	—	—	81 4 0	—	81 4 0	65 15 0	
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	83 5 0	1 19 6	85 4 6	30 1 8	
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Castledown,	—	—	—	82 10 0	0 5 0	82 15 0	41 5 0	
Castledown,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	
Clones,	—	—	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	11 5 0	
Monaghan,	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0	
Clogher,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	20 15 0	
Cookstown,	—	—	—	26 0 0	—	26 0 0	13 0 0	
Dungannon,	—	—	—	33 0 0	0 12 0	33 12 0	25 10 0	
Omagh,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	15 0 0	
Scrabo,	15 0 0	—	5 0 0	38 8 6	—	41 8 6	41 8 6	
TOTAL, ULSTER.	63 15 0	246 0 0	314 15 0	1,779 12 9	106 1 11	2,200 5 5	951 13 1	

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1896 in respect of Expenditure incurred in the preceding years.

† In those cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals (Horses, Asses, or Mules) slaughtered on account of Gluttony.

‡ In those cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals slaughtered in respect of Rabies.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1896—continued.

County.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount paid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Estimated Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased animals.	Total.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. CLARE.								
Ballyvaughan,	—	122 0 0	22 0 0	66 10 0	34 5 5	129 15 5	61 7 6	
Carrigin,	—	—	—	81 3 6	0 5 0	81 8 6	—	
Ennis,	—	—	—	25 0 0	17 10 2	42 10 2	—	
Ennistymon,	—	—	—	20 0 0	8 14 1	28 14 1	—	
Kilbeggar,	—	—	—	35 1 0	—	35 1 0	—	
Kilrush,	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	25 4 2	
Scarriff,	—	—	—	53 5 0	—	53 5 0	40 10 0	
Tulla,	—	—	—	60 15 4	13 19 11	74 15 3	5 0 0	
Co. CORK.								
Bandon,	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	11 5 0	
Bantry,	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 1 0	22 1 0	20 0 0	
Castletown,	—	12 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	—	14 0 0	29 10 3	
Glauksilly,	—	—	—	65 0 0	2 19 3	67 12 3	42 7 6	
Cork,	125 0 0	—	25 0 0	242 16 4	22 18 11	260 17 3	275 10 10	
Dunmahony,	—	—	—	35 0 0	5 7 3	40 7 3	14 12 10	
Fenny,	—	—	—	61 1 0	—	61 1 0	—	
Keston,	—	—	—	63 0 0	6 0 6	69 0 6	47 5 0	
Kinsale,	—	—	—	22 0 0	5 10 0	34 10 0	14 14 6	
Macroom,	—	112 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	1 5 0	43 5 0	21 0 0	
Malin,	—	—	—	54 2 2	—	54 2 2	—	
Midleton,	—	16 5 0	6 5 0	39 12 0	3 2 6	61 19 6	37 16 3	
Millstreet,	—	—	—	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	18 0 0	
Michelinstown,	—	—	—	29 0 0	1 4 3	30 4 3	18 3 0	
St. Lawrence,	—	—	—	44 0 0	—	44 0 0	—	
Shill,	—	110 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	—	29 0 0	19 10 0	
Youghal,	—	120 0 0	30 0 0	92 0 0	9 16 6	121 16 6	59 3 3	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Caboolstown,	—	—	—	120 0 0	1 16 0	121 16 0	60 25 0	
Droghda,	—	—	—	78 19 7	1 16 6	80 16 3	39 15 0	
Knockree,	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	
Kilbarrick,	—	—	—	173 15 4	16 19 7	192 8 11	—	
Lisnaw,	—	—	—	205 13 7	—	205 13 7	141 15 0	
Dale,	—	110 0 0	10 0 0	105 0 0	0 16 6	115 16 6	42 17 6	
Co. LIMERICK.								
Croom,	—	—	—	280 10 0	0 10 6	281 0 6	133 18 0	
Kilmallock,	—	—	—	120 0 0	—	120 0 0	—	
Limerick,	—	197 0 0	97 0 0	87 0 0	—	184 0 0	—	
Newcastle,	—	42 14 1	42 14 1	72 0 0	1 6 7	116 0 8	45 7 1	
Redbank,	—	—	—	120 0 0	8 1 6	128 1 6	94 16 0	
Co. TIPPERARY.								
Borrisokane,	—	—	—	39 0 0	—	39 0 0	22 10 0	
Carrick-on-Shannon,	—	—	—	75 0 0	3 15 0	81 15 0	20 10 6	
Castle,	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	34 2 4	
Clonahane,	—	—	—	70 0 0	1 8 0	71 8 0	40 15 0	
Clonmel,	—	113 0 0	13 0 0	90 0 0	6 8 0	106 8 0	45 0 0	
Donaghadee,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0	
Ennis,	—	—	—	32 16 6	2 0 6	35 7 3	19 14 0	
Thurles,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	
Tippin,	—	—	—	72 0 0	0 3 5	72 3 5	—	
Co. WATERFORD.								
Douglas,	—	—	—	110 0 0	0 11 9	110 11 9	69 5 0	
Kilbarney,	—	—	—	65 0 0	1 6 0	66 6 0	41 19 6	
Lismore,	—	—	—	41 0 0	1 4 6	42 4 6	41 0 0	
Waterford,	—	—	—	130 0 0	12 15 3	142 15 3	114 4 4	
TOTAL, MUNSTER.	45 0 0	125 19 1	263 19 1	1,351 14 1	276 8 3	1,628 10 11	1,789 10 6	

* It may be seen the amounts entered in this column indicate sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1896 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in providing pens.

† It may be seen the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals (Horses, Cows or Pigs) slaughtered or suspected of infection.

‡ It may be seen the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals slaughtered or suspected of infection.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1896—continued.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Coll. District Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Disposed Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased animals.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow,	—	—	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	122 17	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Balrothery,	—	—	—	121 19 8	—	121 19 8	43 3 1	
Dublin, North,	—	—	—	250 16 0	1 13 4	252 9 4	135 3 0	
Dublin, South,	—	—	—	566 10 0	26 4 4	592 14 4	287 0 0	
Bathdown,	—	—	—	280 0 0	21 12 3	281 12 3	129 11 0	
Co. KILDARE.								
Athy,	—	†5 10 0	5 10 0	112 8 0	1 12 6	119 10 6	119 10 0	
Celbridge,	—	—	—	108 0 0	—	108 0 0	62 0 0	
Nass,	—	—	—	78 0 0	12 16 7	90 16 7	63 12 3	
Co. KILKENNY.								
Callan,	—	—	—	50 0 0	0 16 0	50 16 0	25 0 0	
Castlecomer,	—	—	—	21 2 6	—	21 2 6	12 4 3	
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	52 0 0	3 0 0	53 0 0	58 1 10	
Thomastown,	—	—	—	75 0 0	0 6 0	73 8 0	37 16 0	
Uringford,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	
Kinn's Co.								
Edenderry,	—	—	—	61 15 0	—	61 15 0	29 2 8	
Parsonstown,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	36 2 8	
Tullamore,	—	—	—	67 12 9	2 1 8	69 14 5	37 0 0	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	43 15 0	
Granard,	—	—	—	80 11 1	0 7 0	80 18 7	17 8 1	
Longford,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—	
Co. LOUTH.								
Ardee,	—	—	—	60 0 0	0 7 6	60 7 6	23 6 0	
Droghda,	—	—	—	80 10 0	5 11 0	85 1 0	44 0 0	
Dundalk,	—	—	—	94 0 0	2 8 7	95 8 7	46 4 8	
Co. MIDDLETOWN.								
Dunshaughlin,	—	—	—	104 14 0	—	104 14 0	51 12 0	
Kells,	—	—	—	83 18 9	2 2 0	85 18 9	41 2 1	
Nayton,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	71 12 0	
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	37 0 0	0 16 6	37 16 6	23 3 8	
Trim,	—	—	—	85 4 0	0 5 0	85 9 0	—	
Queen's Co.								
Abbeylara,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	20 0 0	
Mountmellick,	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	72 0 0	
Co. WESTMEATH.								
Athlone,	—	—	—	80 8 0	—	80 8 0	43 0 0	
Delvin,	—	—	—	67 0 0	1 10 0	68 10 0	—	
Mullingar,	—	†13 15 0	13 15 0	149 1 1	6 0 0	155 16 1	—	
Co. WEXFORD.								
Ennisecorby,	—	—	—	62 0 0	36 9 9	98 2 9	23 17 8	
Gorey,	—	—	—	138 15 0	27 16 0	164 11 0	45 7 0	
New Ross,	—	—	—	116 0 0	7 14 9	123 14 9	29 14 8	
Wexford,	—	—	—	60 0 0	59 9 9	119 9 9	—	
Co. WICKLOW.								
Baltinglass,	—	—	—	50 0 0	2 9 3	53 9 3	31 5 0	
Rathdrum,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	32 10 0	
Shillelagh,	—	—	—	65 0 0	0 15 0	65 15 0	26 7 0	
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	—	19 5 0	19 5 0	3,589 1 10	223 18 3	3,822 5 1	1,971 1 3	

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1896 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals slaughtered as suspected of Rabies.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1896—continued.

District.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Standard Animals.	Animals slaughtered as dangerous, or as having been in contact with diseased animals.	Total.				
Province of Connaught.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. Galway.							
Ballinacree,	—	—	—	45 0 0	3 16 10	48 16 10	22 10 0
Cillesnapi,	—	—	—	45 0 0	2 0 0	47 0 0	27 2 6
Galway,	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 8	65 1 8	37 10 0
Glenamaddy,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	25 0 0
Garra,	—	—	—	24 0 0	34 9 6	58 9 6	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	81 0 0	—	81 0 0	10 7 6
Moore,	—	—	—	20 0 0	0 14 0	20 14 0	10 0 0
Oughterard,	—	—	—	29 3 4	0 8 0	29 11 4	—
Parsonage,	—	—	—	34 10 4	—	34 10 4	22 10 0
Tulla,	—	—	—	71 0 0	—	71 0 0	48 3 11
Co. Limerick.							
Curry-on-Shannon,	—	19 10 0	9 10 0	70 0 0	0 15 0	80 5 0	17 10 0
Marathon,	—	—	—	50 19 6	9 0 0	52 19 6	—
Mobile,	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	35 15 0	1 5 0	49 0 0	6 0 0
Co. Mayo.							
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	123 13 8	—	123 13 8	55 10 4
Belturbet,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Belturbet,	—	—	—	35 1 4	—	35 1 4	21 1 0
Castlerea,	—	—	—	70 11 0	—	70 11 0	42 4 6
Chesmore,	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	25 0 0
Clifden,	—	—	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	32 0 2
Clontarf,	—	—	—	123 2 9	—	123 2 9	48 8 10
Wentport,	—	—	—	49 6 0	—	49 6 0	—
Co. Roscommon.							
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	89 0 0	—	89 0 0	41 0 0
Cullinstown,	—	—	—	60 0 0	14 8 2	74 8 2	41 9 4
Roscommon,	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	45 0 0
Strokestown,	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	37 0 0
Co. Sligo.							
Donaghadee,	—	—	—	40 17 4	1 5 6	42 2 10	20 6 8
Sligo,	—	145 0 0	45 0 0	86 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	68 13 0
Termon,	—	18 0 0	8 0 0	28 2 2	14 18 8	50 1 10	21 1 7
Total, CONNAUGHT.	—	79 10 0	79 10 0	1,586 4 10	75 16 9	1,741 11 7	750 13 6
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
Ulster,	63 13 0	246 0 0	314 13 0	1,779 12 9	106 1 11	2,930 9 8	961 13 1
Munster,	45 0 0	229 19 1	258 19 1	3,351 14 1	376 5 9	4,096 18 11	1,789 10 6
Leinster,	—	19 5 0	19 5 0	3,589 1 10	822 18 3	3,332 5 1	1,979 1 3
CONNAUGHT,	—	70 10 0	79 10 0	1,386 4 10	75 16 9	1,741 11 7	750 13 6
Total, IRELAND.	118 13 0	565 14 1	683 9 1	10,805 13 6	689 2 8	11,971 5 3	5,474 0 4

*The sum over the amount entered in this column includes sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1896 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

†The sum over the amount entered in this column includes sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1896 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

IV.—STATISTICS AS TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force in Ireland, to the 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each Year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878,	25	1,555	2,755	2,613	143	—	—
1879,	25	946	2,051	1,945	85	—	—
1880,	21	759	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881,	22	705	1,883	1,851	32	46	—
1882,	17	534	1,555	1,526	29	29	—
1883,	15	431	1,291	1,264	27	89	—
1884,	9	469	1,194	1,182	12	12	—
1885,	10	565	1,266	1,239	17	29	—
1886,	4	345	1,030	1,041	9	151	—
1887,	5	240	810	805	14	344	—
1888,*	3	181	1,105	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889,	4	105	438	430	8	911	—
8 months ended 31st August, 1890,†	1	70	475	473	2	1,562	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Enact) Order, requiring Local Authorities to Slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected Cattle came into force in March, 1888.

† The figures quoted for 1890 are for the first eight months only. The figures relating to the last four months of 1890, and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia existed, Number of Outbreaks confirmed, and Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto in each year from 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, to the Year 1896, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
Four months ended 31st December, 1890.	8	25	117	117	—	559	11
Year ended 31st December, 1891.	10	156	536	529	14	3,663	85
Do., 1892,	6	58	459	454	5	4,639	267
Do., 1893,	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
Do., 1894,	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Do., 1895,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., 1896,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1878 to 1896, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1878,	—	—	108
1879,	1	1	94
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	20	8,510	114,509
1884,	19	51	1,189
1885 to 1896,	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	DETAILED STATE.						Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as supposed to have been free from disease.
			Remain- ing Swine from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remain- ing Swine at the end of each year.		
1880,	12	30	—	309	40	239	48	8	—	—
1881,	12	48	3	371	18	359	28	—	—	—
1882,	12	39	—	337	14	327	85	—	—	—
1883,	28	409	—	1,396	42	932	295	15	—	—
1884,	29	326	18	594	19	603	180	9	—	—
1885,	20	433	8	1,971	159	840	254	95	—	—
1886,	25	488	26	1,039	351	979	301	35	—	—
1887,	29	505	18	1,962	577	1,368	299	7	—	—
1888,	24	397	7	1,318	696	701	124	22	—	—
1889,	29	373	19	951	266	419	108	1	—	—
1890,	29	365	1	1,054	498	477	157	9	—	—
1891,	28	379	8	879	494	558	308	5	—	—
1892,	29	327	5	465	130	229	308	1	—	—
1893 (Up to the end of Oct. 1st)	25	198	1	424	85	229	91	—	7	—

*The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Swine Fever existed, Number of Outbreaks confirmed, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,* when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever, to the Year 1896, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from the disease.
November and December, 1893,*	610	183	759	838	36
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	7,819	8,008	55,517	7,745	1,673
Do., Do., 1895,	3,945	1,674	4,891	1,912	1,471
Do., Do., 1896,	758	808	1,648	2,931	1,436
Total,	11,937	8,458	22,615	12,946	3,124

* The Figures quoted for 1893 are for the last Two Months only. For the Figures relating to the First Ten Months of 1893 and to previous Years, see Table 4.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1896, inclusive.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1893 (7 months),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	215	249
1894,	227	349	624	565	698	829	820	776	702	124	418	195	3,868
1895,	430	368	607	524	553	379	361	362	196	79	67	80	2,865
1896,	86	112	107	87	98	76	51	65	60	21	20	18	1,107
Total,	708	819	1,098	878	953	1,883	1,241	1,148	917	335	290	1,128	11,937

TABLE 7.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1896, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Diseased Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.	9	365	188	848	639	408
CONNAUGHT.	8	182	184	324	420	422
MUNSTER.	12	242	328	1,007	1,068	420
LEINSTER.	8	84	77	64	150	178
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	82	723	595	1,665	2,311	1,628
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.					
ULSTER.						
Armagh.	Armagh.	4	6	10	14	-
Do.	Ballymena.	5	1	8	19	8
Do.	Ballynancy.	1	-	3	1	1
Do.	Belfast.	81	60	160	200	81
Do.	Larne.	-	-	-	-	6
Do.	Lisburn.	1	-	1	42	8
Do.	Lurgan.	1	-	2	16	1
Armagh.	Armagh.	2	8	1	40	35
Do.	Lurgan.	4	6	9	62	5
Cavan.	Bailieborough.	2	2	1	24	12
Do.	Cavan.	2	6	8	-	1
Do.	Coochill.	4	8	3	24	15
Do.	Keshill.	1	1	1	-	-
Do.	Grassfield.	1	1	-	-	-
Do.	Offcastle.	1	2	4	18	-
Donegal.	Ballyshannon.	1	1	-	-	1
Do.	Donegal.	1	1	-	-	-
Do.	Dunferry.	1	1	-	-	6
Do.	Glenties.	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Loughinny.	1	1	-	9	7
Do.	Londonderry.	1	-	2	-	-
Do.	Millard.	2	2	1	-	27
Do.	Strabane.	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Stromah.	-	-	-	-	1
Down.	Barcliff.	7	3	4	24	85
Do.	Belfast.	14	18	27	44	6
Do.	Downpatrick.	1	1	-	1	3
Do.	Edin.	1	1	-	-	7
Do.	Larne.	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Lurgan.	2	1	1	16	6
Do.	Newry.	1	-	1	1	4
Do.	Newtownards.	2	1	2	8	4
Fermanagh.	Clonsilla.	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Keshill.	2	4	1	1	2
Londonderry.	Coleraine.	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Magherafelt.	2	-	2	18	18

TABLE 7.—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and the Low Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1890, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as reported, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER—continued.						
Monaghan.	Carrikmacross.	2	—	2	1	2
Do.	Castleblayney.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Creechill.	1	1	2	1	1
Do.	Monaghan.	6	2	4	17	45
Tyrone.	Armagh.	—	—	—	—	2
Do.	Clogher.	—	—	—	—	2
Do.	Castletown.	—	—	—	—	2
Do.	Dungannon.	1	—	1	—	6
Do.	Oragh.	1	1	—	—	4
Do.	Strabane.	1	—	1	—	1
MUNSTER.						
Clare.	Ballyvaughan.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Ennistymon.	—	—	—	—	2
Do.	Kiladyer.	—	—	—	—	4
Do.	Kilrush.	8	8	1	4	15
Do.	Limerick.	1	—	2	5	4
Do.	Scarriff.	5	5	6	8	18
Do.	Tulla.	—	—	—	—	1
Cork.	Bandon.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Bantry.	4	1	4	17	11
Do.	Cloakilly.	—	—	—	—	2
Do.	Cork.	8	8	14	45	17
Do.	Ferry.	3	3	—	2	2
Do.	Maroon.	4	7	1	28	1
Do.	Malton.	4	4	5	22	6
Do.	Midleton.	2	2	5	6	2
Do.	Mincheltown.	1	1	—	—	2
Do.	Rathbarnham.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Youghal.	—	—	—	—	4
Kerry.	Caherdivee.	9	—	13	19	25
Do.	Dingle.	4	—	14	—	25
Do.	Killarney.	5	—	11	19	47
Do.	Lisacree.	29	22	83	159	86
Do.	Trillick.	11	12	22	20	9
Limerick.	Oroon.	1	1	—	1	7
Do.	Kilcollock.	5	2	2	—	7
Do.	Limerick.	2	6	1	1	9
Do.	Lisacree.	—	—	2	2	—
Do.	Newcastle.	6	6	14	7	3
Do.	Rathkeale.	5	4	13	24	21
Tipperary.	Banishkane.	1	1	2	—	1
Do.	Callan.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Cashel.	8	8	2	11	6
Do.	Clonmel.	2	2	3	6	—
Do.	Nesagh.	1	2	—	—	1
Do.	Rossmore.	—	—	—	—	1
Do.	Ulingford.	—	—	—	—	2
Waterford.	Carlick-on-Sea.	2	2	—	1	—
Do.	Glacel.	1	—	1	2	1
Do.	Dungarvan.	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Kilmarthoma.	1	1	—	—	—
Do.	Lisara.	1	—	1	—	—
Do.	Waterford.	7	9	6	87	20
Do.	Youghal.	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE 7.—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1890, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Unions.	Outbreaks continued.	Diseased Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
LIMERICK.						
Co.,	Carlow,	8	7	5	23	24
Do.,	Stilleigh,	1	1	—	1	—
Do.,	Baherathy,	8	8	1	8	9
Do.,	Coltrige,	2	4	3	4	—
Do.,	Dublin, North,	76	26	354	641	55
Do.,	Dublin, South,	117	28	441	319	26
Do.,	Richdown,	19	18	40	60	9
Do.,	Athy,	4	1	5	3	11
Do.,	Coltrige,	1	—	7	3	1
Do.,	Edenderry,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Nass,	5	8	5	—	8
Do.,	Carlow-on-Salt,	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Castlecomer,	1	1	—	1	4
Do.,	Kilnashy,	6	3	5	3	13
Do.,	New Ross,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Thomastown,	1	—	1	1	2
Do.,	Uelinsford,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Waterford,	4	4	1	7	1
Do.,	Roosna,	2	4	2	18	1
Do.,	Tullamore,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Grassford,	—	—	4	6	3
Do.,	Longford,	10	12	2	31	26
Do.,	Ardee,	2	—	2	—	7
Do.,	Drighda,	1	1	2	1	6
Do.,	Dundalk,	3	1	5	1	5
Do.,	Ardee,	—	—	—	—	2
Do.,	Drighda,	8	4	3	13	1
Do.,	Edenderry,	1	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Kells,	2	2	—	2	—
Do.,	Nass,	1	1	—	1	4
Do.,	Tull,	1	—	1	1	2
Do.,	Abbeylax,	5	2	5	2	8
Do.,	Athy,	1	1	1	—	2
Do.,	Carlow,	—	—	—	1	1
Do.,	Mountmellick,	2	2	1	9	1
Do.,	Ardee,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Duvin,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Millingar,	1	1	—	—	1
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	2	1	2	1	14
Do.,	Garry,	2	7	25	18	42
Do.,	New Ross,	4	2	4	28	6
Do.,	Wexford,	14	7	55	48	23
Do.,	Rathfriland,	3	1	5	8	2
Do.,	Nass,	1	—	—	1	—
Do.,	Richdown,	2	—	2	8	1
Do.,	Rathfriland,	20	21	25	24	44
Do.,	Stilleigh,	3	2	2	9	5

TABLE 7.—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1896, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from the Fever.
CORKAIGNEY.						
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	1	1	1	3	1
Do.,	Chilfen,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Galway,	1	1	—	1	11
Do.,	Glenasmaddy,	2	1	—	1	—
Do.,	Gort,	1	1	2	3	6
Do.,	Loughrea,	—	—	—	—	—
Do.,	Mount Ballin,	—	—	—	—	1
Do.,	Oughterard,	4	5	—	1	34
Do.,	Perinmore,	1	—	1	—	2
Do.,	Scarliff,	1	2	—	—	3
Do.,	Tulla,	9	5	11	10	6
KILKENNY.						
Do.,	Ballyhennessy,	1	1	—	10	—
Do.,	Bennahoy,	1	1	1	11	—
Do.,	Carraig-ee-Shannon,	5	8	7	37	4
Do.,	Manerhamliffe,	1	1	1	1	3
MAYO.						
Do.,	Ballina,	6	1	3	24	18
Do.,	Ballinacorney,	2	3	—	—	9
Do.,	Belmont,	11	0	4	28	13
Do.,	Clonsilla,	6	4	8	8	22
Do.,	Swinsford,	2	2	—	4	2
Do.,	Waspert,	8	8	—	4	13
WICK.						
Do.,	Athlone,	1	1	—	1	2
Do.,	Boyle,	1	—	0	6	—
Do.,	Carraig-ee-Shannon,	2	1	3	1	1
Do.,	Castlerea,	7	8	3	4	13
Do.,	Kesh,	5	3	2	3	13
Do.,	Stokestown,	1	3	5	—	—
WATERFORD.						
Do.,	Ballina,	1	3	—	7	—
Do.,	Deansboro,	2	4	—	1	1
Do.,	St. John's,	1	—	1	1	2
Do.,	Tallow,	—	—	—	—	2
Total,		728	505	1,046	2,911	1,635

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1896, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	DETAILED NUMBERS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1878 from 1st Nov.*	2	5	2	—	2	—	—
1879	13	21	40	1	30	6	—
1880	12	16	27	2	25	—	—
1881	11	21	33	—	20	3	—
1882	11	17	32	—	30	2	—
1883	14	29	55	1	54	2	—
1884	6	6	8	2	6	—	—
1885	8	22	44	2	30	—	11
1886	3	8	7	—	7	—	—
1887	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Disease (Animals) Act in 1880.

GLANDERS.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1896, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	DETAILED NUMBERS.					Horses slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.		
1878	—	—	—	2	No Report.		—	—	—
1879	13	—	—	40			—	—	—
1880	20	20	—	20	20	—	2	—	—
1881	21	20	—	23	21	1	1	—	—
1882	26	20	—	26	18	8	8	1	—
1883	22	10	1	10	17	6	1	—	—
1884	8	14	—	15	15	6	—	—	—
1885	13	19	—	24	17	2	6	1	—
1886	6	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—
1887	9	14	—	16	14	—	6	—	—
1888	10	11	—	11	7	2	1	—	—
1889	9	12	—	13	6	1	6	—	—
1890	4	22	—	19	16	—	—	—	—
1891	7	23	—	13	18	—	—	—	—
1892	9	7	—	8	6	—	—	—	—
1893	9	8	—	10	10	—	—	—	6
1894	6	13	—	44	33	1	—	—	8
1895	4	6	—	6	8	—	—	—	2
1896	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	6 Horses. 1 Ass.

M

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GRANDIN (including FARCY) in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1886, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Number of Counties in which Grandin was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Horses slaughtered and found diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered reported as having been diseased.
CLUTTER.	3	6	8	8	1
MUNSTER.	1	1	2	—	1
LEINSTER.	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	4	7	10	8	2

Counties.	Unions.				
CLUTTER.					
Armagh.	Ballymore.	1	1	—	—
Do.	Ballymore.	—	—	—	1
Do.	Bellin.	2	4	2	—
Armagh.	Armagh.	—	—	—	1
Down.	Bellin.	1	1	—	—
Do.	Newtownards.	1	1	—	—
Tyrone.	Burham.	1	1	—	—
MUNSTER.					
Cork.	Cork.	1	2	—	—
Do.	Youghal.	—	—	—	1
Total for Ireland.		7	10	8	2

* Hens.

† Ass.

RABIES.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was Reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purpose of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the Year 1896, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	DISEASES ANIMALS.			Animals slaughtered or exposed, or as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886, Nov. and Dec. only.	14	42	41	1	—
1887, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	30	408	371	37	—
1888.	30	564	493	71	—
1889.	23	602	542	60	—
1890.	23	553	520	33	—
1891.	27	470	394	76	—
1892.	31	446	383	63	—
1893.	31	454	390	64	—
1894.	32	773	680	93	13
1895.	32	771	637	134	203
1896.	32	697	677	20	1,021

TABLE 19—(continued).—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1898, with the Number of Dogs and other Animals reported to have been Killed, or to have Died.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Cases reported.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered or reported as having been treated or otherwise exposed to infection.	
			Killed.		Died.			
			Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.
MIDDLESEX—continued.								
Kerry.	Oberstown.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Dingle.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Kemmer.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Kilgarney.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Lisnaw.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Trillick.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick.	Croom.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Kilmallock.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Limerick.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Lisnaw.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Midleton.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Newcastle.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	South Coast.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Tipperary.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary.	Carrick-on-Suir.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Do.	Cashel.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Cashel.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Cloona.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Knock.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Tipperary.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Clonmel.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford.	Carrick-on-Suir.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Dungarvan.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Kilmacshannon.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Lismore.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Waterford.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Youghal.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
MIDDLESEX.								
Carlow.	Carlow.	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Dublin.	Barnstaple.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Dublin.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Dublin, North.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Dublin, South.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Droghda.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Droghda.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Kildare.	Athy.	10	10	—	—	—	10	—
Do.	Carlow.	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Do.	Naas.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Kilkenny.	Cullen.	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Do.	Thomastown.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Wexford.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Wexford.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
King's.	Kilbeggan.	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Do.	Kilbeggan.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Kilbeggan.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Longford.	Ballymahon.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Longford.	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Do.	Longford.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Louth.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Droghda.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Meath.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Ardee.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Queen's.	Athy.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	Kilbeggan.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Westmeath.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Do.	Ardee.	2	2	—	—			

SHEEP SCAR.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN IRELAND IN WHICH SHEEP SCAB WAS REPORTED BY THE INSPECTORS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH THE NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS REPORTED, AND THE NUMBER OF SHEEP ATTACKED FROM 1878 TO 1896 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	Estimated Sheep.	YEAR.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Outbreaks.	Estimated Sheep.
			Attached in each year.				Attached in each year.
1878,	—	—	3,575	1888,	21	89	1,000
1879,	18	—	3,605	1889,	15	189	2,014
1880,	28	119	1,431	1890,	26	273	1,515
1881,	31	136	2,463	1891,	39	306	4,321
1882,	25	187	1,790	1892,	29	364	11,330
1883,	34	203	2,792	1893,	27	1,062	12,556
1884,	27	216	2,548	1894,	23	617	8,307
1885,	23	133	4,709	1895,	22	394	6,819
1886,	32	143	2,481	1896,	20	392	6,300
1887,	33	97	1,386				

TABLE 15.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland which were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1896, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

[illegible]

TABLE 15—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland which were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1896, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

County.	Union.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked.	County.	Union.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked.
MUNSTER—continued.				LEINSTER—continued.			
DUBLIN.	Green.	3	34	METHUEN.	Arden.	2	65
	Kilmallock.	4	134		Cobridge.	1	2
	Limerick.	—	180		Dragea.	1	20
	Lisdown.	1	121		Drumragh.	4	12
	Nicholsonstown.	7	23		Edenderry.	—	70
	Ballinacorney.	8	25		Navan.	2	10
TIPPERARY.	Coghane.	8	23	QUEEN'S.	Quinn.	—	21
	Kesh.	1	2		Abbeyville.	8	30
	Panmure.	1	2		Alby.	2	23
	Tipperary.	1	10		Carlow.	—	25
WATERFORD.	Chertol.	8	12		Meath.	2	40
	Donnybrook.	1	10	Roscom.	1	2	
	Lisane.	14	218	WESTMID.	Athlone.	7	22
	Waterford.	8	14		Drish.	—	2
	Youghal.	—	20		Grange.	—	2
LANCASHIRE.					Mullingar.	8	24
CARLOW.	Carlow.	4	33		Tullamore.	1	20
	Slieveagh.	1	10	WEXFORD.	Enniscorthy.	8	20
DUBLIN.	Edenderry.	4	20		Gorey.	22	204
	Dublin (North).	11	25		New Ross.	8	48
	Ballinacorney.	1	1		Wexford.	22	423
KILKIN.	Alby.	8	101	WICKLOW.	Ballingalee.	7	25
	Cobridge.	8	120		Rathfriland.	—	27
	Edenderry.	8	72		Slieveagh.	2	20
	Navan.	8	27	CHESHIRE.			
KILKIN.	Kilkeny.	1	20	GALWAY.	Ballisodare.	1	1
	Callan.	1	10		Galway.	2	21
	New Ross.	8	124		Loughrea.	2	17
	Thomastown.	8	72		Portlanna.	1	20
	Ullingford.	1	8	LEITRIM.	Ballyshannon.	1	1
	Waterford.	1	27		Muckanish.	8	16
DUBLIN.	Edenderry.	8	24	MAYO.	Falla.	2	12
	Panmure.	8	24		Rathfriland.	—	14
	Roscom.	1	12		Swanfield.	2	22
	Tullamore.	10	120		Westport.	1	2
LIMERICK.	Grange.	1	1	SLIGO.	Desert, West.	1	11
	Grange.	1	1		Total.		
LOND.	Anda.	1	72	212 4,100			

V.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1896 inclusive.
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874,	4,124,726	4,441,686	1,099,185	256,768	547,672	122,439
1875,	4,116,238	4,264,022	1,232,036	274,691	548,119	122,325
1876,	4,317,643	4,006,137	1,423,843	284,609	586,951	122,219
1877,	3,337,598	3,987,593	1,466,712	267,597	573,698	123,842
1878,	3,385,229	4,066,154	1,268,386	278,574	566,415	122,664
1879,	4,067,718	4,817,903	1,072,185	273,346	586,899	122,829
1880,	3,921,517	3,862,453	820,589	265,789	582,130	121,327
1881,	3,826,535	3,236,185	1,095,839	266,676	574,746	121,143
1882,	3,687,211	3,671,755	1,436,138	263,572	606,925	121,792
1883,	4,066,956	3,919,311	1,348,864	265,146	661,427	121,799
1884,	4,112,789	3,945,212	1,305,680	254,411	662,428	121,359
1885,	4,220,851	3,476,086	1,269,092	264,437	576,436	121,170
1886,	4,132,324	3,266,043	1,283,142	268,176	576,269	121,243
1887,	4,357,464	3,871,836	1,468,456	271,729	587,284	121,512
1888,	4,699,162	3,826,669	1,697,825	283,678	606,366	121,132
1889,	4,694,174	3,769,137	1,369,670	283,933	604,192	121,235
1890,	4,246,818	4,223,255	1,676,395	287,144	614,564	121,618
1891,	4,446,513	4,723,613	1,287,712	346,337	621,429	121,558
1892,	4,351,125	4,627,777	1,113,472	332,726	632,213	121,680
1893,	4,654,587	4,431,456	1,182,417	323,175	645,129	121,730
1894,	4,301,239	4,166,180	1,389,824	318,967	652,530	121,323
1895,	4,338,082	3,913,640	1,333,464	304,820	667,147	121,668
1896,	4,487,741	4,086,694	1,403,508	306,464	629,545	121,366

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1880 to 1896, inclusive.
(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Year.	Number of Dogs.	Year.	Number of Dogs.
1880,	316,349	1893,	376,261
1881,	323,322	1894,	364,987
1882,	317,886	1895,	384,677
1883,	325,678	1896,	394,843
1884,	329,572		
1885,	331,320		
1886,	331,044		
1887,	338,370		
1888,	360,322		

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fel.	Stona.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Bellina,	339	1	360	"	699	8,079	2,199	9,278
Belfast,	19,396	91,448	97	2,868	111,009	9,058	16,362	25,420
Coleraine,	291	8,864	99	"	9,254	2,799	1,149	3,948
Cork,	4,767	94,377	987	94,288	194,419	80,699	91,392	172,091
Drogheda,	24,793	18,922	"	97	43,712	59,251	89,467	148,718
Dublin,	166,761	63,498	1	8,182	238,442	319,949	121,669	441,618
Dundalk,	9,979	1,969	8	947	12,903	7,349	9,899	17,248
Dundrum,	"	1,937	"	"	1,937	83	37	120
Down,	969	4,539	1,219	444	6,771	9,899	901	10,800
Larne,	9,969	21,291	"	37	31,297	779	999	1,778
Lisburn,	89	2,949	1,192	127	4,157	499	79	578
Londonderry, . . .	11,469	43,995	90	7,299	62,863	23,967	11,167	35,134
Newry,	1,469	9,849	"	7	11,325	1,929	4,219	6,148
Portrush,	24	277	"	"	301	194	94	288
Randall,	299	907	1	994	1,494	279	279	558
Sligo,	2,469	1,299	197	84	3,949	7,167	8,269	15,436
Warrington,	"	44	"	"	44	"	894	894
Waterford,	29,219	26,929	469	899	57,416	84,995	21,195	106,190
Westport,	949	1	"	"	950	9,179	1,915	11,094
Wexford,	3,919	1,769	"	9	5,697	12,999	9,965	22,964
Total,	274,472	346,960	8,937	29,451	659,920	397,194	346,143	743,337

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Ports of Despatch.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fel.	Stona.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrara,	1,754	59,399	37	29	61,219	149	999	1,148
Arra,	1,491	19,399	"	722	21,612	464	79	543
Barron,	2,469	19,999	"	19	22,487	149	4	153
Castell,	10,969	19,991	18	10,924	41,902	19,969	19,499	39,468
Campbelltown, . . .	"	29	"	"	29	"	"	"
Cardiff,	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"
Dover,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Falmouth,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleetwood,	8,810	9,999	1	199	18,909	1,795	2,999	4,794
Glasgow,	16,329	24,769	2,199	17,199	58,496	19,499	9,967	29,466
Glasgow,	"	921	"	1	922	94	24	118
Holyhead,	49,967	16,779	1,299	467	68,412	81,421	49,999	131,420
Liverpool,	191,427	56,399	469	29,267	277,462	224,499	214,967	439,466
London,	"	9	"	1	10	"	"	"
Manchester,	8,192	279	"	"	8,471	2,399	2,965	5,364
Millard,	8,469	8,829	19	11,267	28,565	29,269	29,999	59,268
Morecambe,	6,969	19,192	"	8	26,169	19,499	9,719	29,218
Newport,	9	199	"	49	208	9,294	11,699	12,993
Oban,	29	37	"	"	66	"	"	"
Plymouth,	999	2,124	"	41	3,164	"	"	"
Portsmouth,	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"
Skilth,	4,248	7,932	"	41	12,221	81	963	1,044
Southampton, . . .	9,999	9,969	"	192	19,960	999	967	1,966
Stranraer,	2,149	29,995	"	29	32,173	894	929	1,823
Whitehaven,	199	9,292	"	6	9,496	99	37	136
Total,	274,472	346,960	8,937	29,451	659,920	397,194	346,143	743,337

the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Cattle.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jackasses.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Tot.	Stallions.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
4,508	-	4,508	-	-	-	0	0	-	37	12,889	Ballina.
36,318	18,598	48,706	232	103	4,448	6,561	11,403	10	184	173,867	Belfast.
110	50	160	-	-	80	30	40	-	-	4,208	Coleraine.
81,330	72	81,402	50	0	1,007	1,730	3,737	10	837	304,844	Cork.
28,919	80	23,839	208	-	933	380	401	-	117	189,508	Drogheda.
225,445	81	218,364	88	40	7,298	6,515	14,813	20	487	971,716	Dublin.
10,071	2,008	21,830	1,228	0	704	816	1,520	80	185	77,605	Dundalk.
-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	0	1,708	Dundrum.
6,884	697	5,769	625	0	1,308	1,406	2,820	1	-	74,312	Greenore.
484	0,484	0,718	2	10	110	210	490	1	0	52,518	Larne.
-	-	-	1	1	39	42	84	-	1	4,118	Limerick.
10,793	0,793	21,072	0	2	262	840	801	7	40	116,481	Londonderry.
4,803	10	4,813	200	-	218	210	448	0	186	22,508	Newry.
684	194	938	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	5,107	Portlough.
1,884	-	1,884	-	-	0	-	0	-	7	4,844	Rossmore.
17,388	470	27,740	-	-	34	18	40	1	830	64,304	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	038	Warrenpoint.
45,793	324	66,378	0	0	2,180	2,416	4,596	20	474	188,967	Waterford.
693	-	693	-	-	17	7	24	-	-	22,064	Wexford.
12,008	50	10,340	1	-	18	18	36	0	0	66,344	Wexford.
114,077	86,019	600,938	1,837	181	18,840	21,815	60,560	181	2,709	2,075,813	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

Cattle.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jackasses.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Tot.	Stallions.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
4,390	11,480	15,770	845	-	770	1,040	3,510	13	87	41,388	Ardroon.
310	18,167	17,008	-	1	130	973	437	-	9	85,388	Ayr.
10,317	71	10,388	4	09	785	1,808	1,809	1	87	88,808	Barnes.
20,187	43	80,800	1	-	874	1,570	1,567	10	788	121,484	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	Camphilltown.
-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	0	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	0	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	10	Falmouth.
8,880	82	5,891	0	00	1,184	1,888	5,088	1	88	36,773	Flewood.
44,804	4,805	48,610	20	0	1,185	1,386	2,708	0	130	104,318	Glasgow.
207	0	165	1	-	89	67	80	-	-	387	Greenock.
10,839	207	701,834	208	03	4,389	6,796	31,065	27	71	408,889	Holyhead.
126,300	9,366	701,376	1,109	10	4,388	4,871	6,679	78	867	818,214	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	17	London.
1,000	-	1,300	0	-	181	187	408	-	50	10,000	Manchester.
18,890	80	18,870	11	0	0,790	2,097	4,088	10	888	108,108	Millers.
40,710	81	40,890	0	1	86	94	180	-	0	88,140	Newcastle.
-	-	-	2	-	0	7	15	-	-	18,068	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	Oban.
-	80	80	-	-	0	87	80	-	-	4,510	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	4	Portsmouth.
20	-	20	-	1	87	84	168	-	0	18,070	Stirling.
804	-	804	4	-	98	180	288	03	20	0,810	Southampton.
204	0,180	0,610	1	10	148	418	474	1	0	50,304	Stranraer.
-	-	-	61	1	208	406	607	0	18	7,888	Whitehaven.
174,077	86,019	610,888	1,837	211	18,844	21,819	61,568	181	2,719	2,075,813	Total.

TABLE 4.—RETURN of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast.	12,331	297	11,463	96	1,734	—	2	25,623
Dundalk.	2,499	89	2,874	82	140	2	2	5,686
Larne.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Newry.	2,068	60	1,462	483	354	6	63	4,436
Total.	21,902	446	15,769	661	2,178	11	67	41,363

AYR.

Belfast.	16,315	261	7,379	—	466	—	2	24,163
Larne.	2,328	164	6,497	—	4	—	—	9,003
Total.	21,943	425	13,876	—	470	—	2	34,246

BARROW.

Belfast.	16,683	160	18,888	4	1,405	1	67	37,108
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BRISTOL.

Belfast.	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
Cork.	16,738	22,008	18,758	1	1,778	6	408	41,989
Dublin.	678	121	788	—	264	—	—	1,851
Exmouth.	792	1,019	2,181	—	4	—	7	3,903
Waterford.	16,182	20,940	18,980	—	424	6	216	56,548
Wexford.	2,220	2,140	7,100	—	17	1	2	11,480
Total.	41,520	45,228	46,846	1	2,600	12	738	137,135

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Larne.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
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CARDIFF.

Belfast.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cork.	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Total.	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	5

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOUGLAS.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belmont,	212	212	—	—	21	—	4	229
Belmullet,	212	212	—	—	21	—	—	229
Total,	212	212	—	—	112	—	8	1,084

DOVER.

Yarmouth,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
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FALMOUTH.

Belmullet,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	22
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FLEETWOOD.

Belmullet,	12,242	2,422	2,422	2	2,212	1	22	21,299
Belmullet,	2,242	2,422	2,422	—	2	—	—	2,299
Total,	12,242	2,422	2,422	2	2,212	1	22	21,299

GLASGOW.

Belmullet,	242	2,212	212	—	2	—	27	1,212
Belmullet,	24,202	2,212	212	2	222	1	2	27,202
Colmaba,	2,212	2,212	212	—	22	—	—	7,212
Colmaba,	2,212	212	2,212	—	27	—	—	11,212
Emphala,	2,212	22	212	—	27	—	1	4,212
Belmullet,	22,242	2,212	2,212	—	2,212	2	2	24,212
Belmullet,	2,212	212	—	2	22	—	—	2,212
Belmullet,	22,212	2,212	2,212	2	222	—	22	24,212
Belmullet,	222	212	212	22	—	—	2	2,212
Belmullet,	2,212	2,212	2,212	—	22	1	22	22,212
Belmullet,	2,212	—	212	—	27	—	—	2,212
Belmullet,	222	212	22	—	22	—	—	222
Total,	122,202	12,212	22,212	22	2,212	2	22	122,212

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Despatch in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

GREENOCK.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	623	—	3	—	54	—	—	680
Coleraine,	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85
Larne,	13	41	147	1	6	—	—	208
Total,	636	126	150	1	60	—	—	873

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin,	63,700	114,000	123,000	30	8,048	10	93	206,878
Greenore,	6,400	7,520	8,760	600	8,000	1	—	21,281
Total,	70,100	121,520	131,760	900	16,048	11	93	228,159

LIVERPOOL.

Belfast,	330	7,600	3,001	—	1	—	—	10,932
Belfast,	10,785	23,671	9,766	1	6,666	0	18	40,207
Coleraine,	44	744	7	—	—	—	—	795
Cork,	10,007	16,601	6,078	19	106	68	16	26,787
Drogheda,	48,008	74,718	30,673	182	640	—	116	123,137
Dublin,	167,817	301,667	60,773	41	8,451	8	301	469,958
Dundalk,	14,618	17,040	30,440	3,144	1,500	61	160	56,803
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Londonderry,	6,183	23,363	3,813	—	30	7	10	33,396
Newry,	6,668	7,974	4,668	85	200	—	40	19,535
Rosslare,	202	1,309	703	—	—	—	—	2,214
Sligo,	311	11,870	58,780	—	20	—	167	71,048
Warrington,	83	604	—	—	—	—	—	687
Waterford,	16,817	32,780	26,600	1	140	8	—	76,346
Westport,	167	16,468	167	—	11	—	—	16,813
Wexford,	3,304	15,668	4,360	1	0	1	1	23,334
Total,	368,770	643,006	201,270	3,000	8,374	74	667	1,223,061

LONDON.

Cork,	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
Dublin,	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	8
Total,	10	—	—	—	5	—	2	17

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

MANCHESTER.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belmont,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dublin,	4,140	4,321	1,108	0	253	—	25	10,818
Waterside,	—	—	22	—	1	—	—	23
Total,	4,140	4,321	1,130	0	254	—	25	10,839

MILFORD.

Orkney,	18,778	26,191	8,548	4	1,017	—	100	54,538
Wexford,	8,484	10,138	30,304	7	8,048	18	285	57,014
Total,	27,262	36,329	38,852	11	9,065	18	385	111,552

MORECAMBE.

Dublin,	20,338	18,820	81,816	2	88	—	—	121,064
Wexford,	18,806	8,883	8,208	—	84	—	8	35,989
Total,	39,144	27,703	90,024	2	172	—	8	157,053

NEWPORT.

Orkney,	240	14,814	—	2	12	—	—	15,068
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OBAN.

Dublin,	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
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PEEL.

Dublin,	174	8,277	—	20	72	—	—	8,543
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PLYMOUTH.

Belmont,	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40
Dublin,	8,727	—	—	—	38	—	—	8,765
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	188	—	80	—	—	—	—	268
Total,	8,915	—	80	—	78	—	—	9,073

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

PORTSMOUTH.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules, or Fenets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	4

RAMSEY.

Belfast,	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Dundrum,	161	54	—	44	5	—	1	265
Total,	241	54	—	44	5	—	1	345

SILLOTH.

Dublin,	11,317	479	36	—	123	—	2	11,937
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast,	90	—	—	—	67	—	—	157
Cork,	3,136	720	304	4	198	30	20	4,382
Dublin,	2	—	—	—	15	—	1	18
Waterford,	1,461	—	—	—	41	—	1	1,503
Total,	4,689	720	304	4	321	30	22	5,750

STRANRAER.

Larne,	21,207	1,470	8,412	2	474	1	8	31,174
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	4,379	—	—	2	627	2	1	5,009
Dundrum,	1,277	119	—	28	—	—	3	1,427
Total,	5,656	119	—	30	627	2	4	6,438

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Reported into Britain during each of the years from 1915 to 1935, inclusive.

Year.	Cattle.					Horse.			Pony.			Total Animals Imported into Britain.	Total Animals Exported from Britain.	Swine.				Total Animals Imported into Britain.	Total Animals Exported from Britain.	
	From, Italy, and France.				Other.	Total.	Horse.	Donkey.	Total.	Fell Animals.	From France.			Total.						
	From Italy.	From France.	From Italy.	From France.																
1915.	100	100	1	100	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	1,000	1	10	100	1,000	1	1,000	1915.	
1916.	100	100	10	1,000	110	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	10	100	1,000	10	10	100	1,000	10	1,000	1916.	
1917.	1,000	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	100	100	1,000	10	100	1,000	1,000	10	1,000	1917.	
1918.	100	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1918.
1919.	1	100	100	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1919.
1920.	1	10	10	10	1	10	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	1	1,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1920.
1921.	100	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	10	10	1,000	1	10	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1921.
1922.	1,000	100	1	1,000	10	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	10	100	1,000	10	10	1,000	1,000	10	1,000	1922.
1923.	100	100	1	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	10	100	1,000	1	10	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1923.
1924.	100	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	100	100	1,000	10	100	1,000	1,000	10	1,000	1924.
1925.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1925.
1926.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1926.
1927.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1927.
1928.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1928.
1929.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1929.
1930.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1930.
1931.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1931.
1932.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1932.
1933.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1933.
1934.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1934.
1935.	10	100	1	100	10	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	100	100	1,000	1	100	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1935.

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarkation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fal.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Stags.	Total.
Ardara,	7	.	1	8	8,621	49	100
Ayr,	6	.	1	7	8,899	1,519	100
Barrow,	10	.	.	10	.	.	.
Bristol,	20	.	5	25	90	90	90
Cardiff,
Douglas,	17	.	17
Fleetwood,	14	.	7	21	87	1	88
Glasgow,	231	.	4	235	3,815	6,179	20,000
Greenock,	7	.	6	13	929	60	94
Holyhead,	16	.	6	22	216	10	22
Liverpool,	20	.	5	25	880	100	90
London,	3	.	.	3	.	.	.
Manchester,
Millford,	7	.	1	8	108	60	10
Morecambe,	70	70
Newport,
Oban,	910	90
Plymouth,	60	.	60
St. John,	1	.	.	1	100	600	70
Southampton,	10	.	1	11	.	.	.
Stranraer,	67	.	.	67	700	601	1,000
Swansea,
Whitehaven,
Workington,
Total,	300	.	27	327	11,880	11,000	21,000

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarkation.								
Belfast, . . . . .	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . . .	.	60	.	10	70	8,100	1,000	1,000
Coleraine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	400	100	500
Cork, . . . . .	.	30	.	2	32	500	100	600
Drogheda, . . . . .	.	6	.	.	6	600	600	1,200
Dublin, . . . . .	.	180	.	8	188	1,500	6,000	1,000
Dundalk, . . . . .	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	.
Dundragh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greencastle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	40
Larne, . . . . .	.	80	.	.	80	1,100	1,000	1,000
Limerick, . . . . .	.	10	.	.	10	300	100	400
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	20	.	5	25	800	1,000	1,000
Newry, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	600	100	700
Portlough, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	100	100	200
Rossmore, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	8	8	10	600	600
Warrington, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . . . . .	.	11	.	.	11	800	.	800
Westport, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	200	.	200
Wexford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total, . . . . .	.	300	.	20	320	11,800	11,000	21,000

Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Tot.	Stags.	Total.		Stags.	Stags.	Stags.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	30	167	300	497	.	.	4,451	Ardenham.
.	.	.	.	2	44	48	104	.	.	4,500	Ayr.
.	.	.	.	1	12	14	26	.	.	36	Barnow.
.	8	8	.	3	45	51	191	.	3	523	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	20	20	40	.	.	48	Cardiff.
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	7	.	.	24	Douglas.
.	1	1	.	78	108	200	801	1	1	512	Fleetwood.
.	.	.	1	8	200	446	656	.	1	12,778	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	2	6	8	.	.	512	Greenock.
.	7	7	18	18	861	720	1,696	4	4	1,740	Halifax.
.	12	12	.	7	437	400	1,080	1	10	2,318	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	.	5	4	10	.	1	18	London.
.	.	.	.	.	9	10	19	.	8	52	Manchester.
.	.	.	.	3	351	301	307	.	.	512	Newport.
.	.	.	.	.	7	10	17	.	.	40	Northwich.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Newport.
.	.	.	.	.	6	6	12	.	.	278	Olton.
.	.	.	.	.	26	80	86	.	1	126	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	.	179	100	267	.	.	1,145	St. Helens.
.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9	.	.	10	Stratford.
.	1	1	1	8	83	142	248	.	.	1,351	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	Swansea.
.	1	1	.	.	7	18	25	.	.	24	Whitehaven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Workington.
.	26	26	18	154	2,361	2,148	5,093	4	22	21,543	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Tot.	Stags.	Total.						
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	Belfast.
.	8	8	124	312	1,383	1,933	11,545	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	2	5	10	500	Coleraine.
.	.	.	8	162	262	373	542	Cork.
.	.	.	.	1	5	6	1,317	Drogheda.
.	18	18	24	1,045	1,379	1,745	6,312	Dublin.
.	4	4	.	22	45	67	74	Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	Dundrum.
.	.	.	1	58	83	144	183	Grosvenor.
.	1	1	1	8	105	105	2,423	Larne.
.	.	.	1	.	1	2	465	Lisnakeil.
.	.	.	.	24	24	115	4,587	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	85	85	151	512	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	8	8	16	1,006	Pottery.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	Spalding.
.	.	.	.	1	3	4	427	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Warrenpoint.
.	.	.	8	124	124	618	718	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	164	Wexford.
.	2	2	.	6	1	7	10	Wexford.
.	26	26	18	154	2,361	2,148	5,093	Total.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Cows, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878.	.	288	.	288	28	316	184	.	38
1879.	.	184	.	184	22	206	400	80	480
1880.	.	250	7	257	17	274	222	20	242
1881.	.	220	.	220	.	220	1,554	202	1,756
1882.	.	264	.	264	27	291	792	.	792
1883.	.	418	.	418	27	445	176	.	176
1884.	.	202	.	202	202	404	.	.	.
1885.	8	402	13	423	28	451	87	5	92
1886.	101	783	.	884	8	892	120	18	138
1887.	29	458	.	487	12	499	176	20	216
1888.	58	768	.	826	4	830	176	201	377
1889.	13	848	.	861	8	869	612	72	684
1890.	2	428	.	430	4	434	1,841	540	2,381
1891.	60	228	.	288	17	305	400	300	700
1892.	.	34	.	34	29	63	246	1,870	2,116
1893.	40	204	.	244	42	286	212	1,124	1,336
1894.	94	780	.	874	14	888	142	1,728	1,870
1895.	180	418	.	598	8	606	222	2,120	2,342
1896.	226	210	.	436	1	437	400	2,068	2,468

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Embarcation.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast.	128	240	.	1	469	280	2,212	2,492
Dublin.	27	28	.	.	55	110	242	352
Dundrum.	.	141	.	.	141	64	.	64
Total.	225	409	.	1	635	454	2,454	2,908

TABLE 10.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Embarcation.								
Douglas.	118	208	.	1	327	240	210	450
Port.	80	114	.	.	194	120	2,112	2,306
Harbour.	10	141	.	.	151	64	.	64
Total.	208	463	.	1	672	424	2,322	2,740

of Man, during each of the years from 1878 to 1896, inclusive.

Swiss.			Total Cattle, Sheep, &c., Swiss.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swiss.	Short Swiss.	Total.			Gallicans.	Mares.	Colts & Gals.	Total.				
1	11	12	476	.	.	1	8	4	.	1	483	1878.
.	.	.	470	0	.	3	2	3	.	.	475	1879.
.	.	.	1,335	1	.	0	0	14	.	.	1,370	1880.
1	.	1	4,377	50	.	30	10	30	.	8	5,829	1881.
.	.	.	1,808	11	.	14	08	15	.	.	1,818	1882.
.	.	.	881	18	.	00	10	03	.	.	797	1883.
.	.	.	887	2	.	06	06	100	1	1	779	1884.
.	05	06	840	16	.	73	10	109	.	.	690	1885.
1	8	7	1,194	16	1	00	200	104	.	1	1,325	1886.
.	8	8	797	17	.	43	48	08	.	3	400	1887.
.	48	49	1,382	3	.	48	03	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
.	.	.	1,808	7	1	47	00	07	.	1	1,814	1889.
.	.	.	4,014	17	.	35	45	70	.	8	5,445	1890.
.	2	2	1,873	73	.	00	07	103	.	18	2,020	1891.
.	.	.	1,009	.	.	104	06	200	.	8	2,114	1892.
2	.	8	3,047	10	1	01	46	70	.	4	4,267	1893.
.	10	10	2,782	01	.	40	50	00	.	1	2,921	1894.
.	.	.	4,116	14	.	46	77	100	1	3	4,302	1895.
.	.	.	4,690	07	10	00	71	147	.	1	4,880	1896.

the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Swiss.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Short.	Total.		Gallicans.	Mares.	Colts & Gals.	Total.				
.	.	.	33	.	10	00	103	.	4	4,911	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	10	18	10	30	.	.	368	Dublin.
.	.	.	04	.	4	0	9	.	1	910	Swansea.
.	.	.	07	10	00	71	147	.	4	4,268	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

											Ports of Debarcation.
.	.	.	.	10	00	00	118	.	8	1,094	Douglas.
.	.	.	50	.	13	10	22	.	.	2,418	Port.
.	.	.	44	.	6	8	9	.	1	219	Ramsey.
.	.	.	07	10	00	21	147	.	4	4,269	Total.

TABLE 11.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from the

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1879.
1880.
1881.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
1882.	43	.	43
1883.
1884.	20	1	21
1885.	30	.	30
1886.
1887.
1888.	7	.	7
1889.
1890.
1891.	4	.	4
1892.
1893.
1894.
1895.	11	.	11
1896.	17	.	17

TABLE 12.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from the Isle of Man

PORTS OF ORIGIN.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast.
Dublin.	17	.	17
Total.	17	.	17

TABLE 13.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to

Germany.	600	.	.	.	600	.	.	.
Italy.	150	.	.	.	150	.	.	.
Total.	750	.	.	.	750	.	.	.

Life of Man during each of the Years from 1879 to 1896, inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Feb. Swine.	Sept. Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
.	2	4	6	.	.	8	1879.
.	2	2	.	.	2	1880.
.	2	1	4	.	.	6	1881.
.	1	1	.	.	2	1882.
.	1883.
.	1	4	5	.	.	5	1884.
.	4	2	6	.	.	12	1885.
.	2	4	6	.	.	8	1886.
.	1	1	2	.	.	2	1887.
.	4	7	11	.	.	15	1888.
.	2	1	3	.	.	3	1889.
.	1	4	2	6	.	.	8	1890.
.	2	2	4	.	.	4	1891.
.	4	12	16	.	.	16	1892.
.	1	1	2	.	.	2	1893.
.	1	2	4	6	.	.	8	1894.
.	1	2	2	4	.	.	6	1895.
.	2	4	6	.	.	8	1896.

during the year ended 31st December, 1896, showing the Ports of Despatch.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Despatch.
Feb.	Sept.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
.	2	4	6	.	.	6	Belgium.
.	17	Dublin.
.	2	4	6	.	.	24	Total.

Channel Islands during the year ended 31st December, 1896.

Feb.	Sept.	Total.	Goats.	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Despatch.
.	658	Germany.
.	128	Jersey.
.	786	Total.